The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,166 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th "
—NIZAM	2725	500	R. W. Hazelwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. on the day of sailing, to take passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	On or about
PESHAWAR	3930	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. S. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and (to GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles land ship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	4th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th.
BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

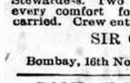
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1887.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Captain C. E. DARLEY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1887. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS STEWART CHAPMAN, late of No. 36, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington in the country of Middlesex, formerly a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, European, deceased, (who died at No. 36, Stanhope Gardens aforesaid on the 5th day of May 1887, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 19th day of November 1887, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRASER SALTER HORE and AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CHARLOTTE CHAPMAN, widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy, on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 7th day of January 18-8, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Mary Charlotte Chapman as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrols, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 29, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

		Cash Prices. Rs.	as.
RAT TRAPS	each	1	0
CAT or HARE TRAPS	"	3	0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS	"	15	0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size Wicker covered	10	0
" 00 One and a half gallon size	10	0
" " " Wicker covered	12	8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	13	0
" " " Wicker covered	15	8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	18	0
" " " Wicker covered	22	8
" 2 Five gallon size	25	0
" " " Wicker covered	27	8
" 3 Six "	31	0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies; more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels, and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, and Salines. It is very efficient when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Re. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, its dose may be lessened till constipation ceases.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.

A SAFE and agreeable Aperient, especially for infantile cases, prepared from the finest Senna without evaporation, and therefore retaining its full activity.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Huiwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

MRS. FRED. BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

SHIKAR DIARY.

Specially compiled for India, enables the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed in a handy and convenient form, will last for several years, and thus become valuable as a record of Shikary occurrences. Contains practical hints on the measuring, cleaning, and preserving of skins, Rs. 2-8 each.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BEST CHAMPAGNE.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

THE BEST LIQUEUR.

BENEDICTINE.

THE BEST WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

NEW GOODS. "SEASON 1887."

HOAR & CO. EVERY DEPARTMENT

OFFERS A SPLENDID CHOICE OF

HIGH CLASS GOODS

MODERATELY PRICED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., } OUTFITTERS, { BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

INDIAN DIARIES
(TRAILL'S)
1885,
EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS.
MILLINERY, LACES, VELVETS, PLUSHES, ETC.
Personally selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Europe.

LADIES obtain SPECIAL ADVANTAGES by having their Costumes at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S where by careful attention to the subject of DRESS and the SUPERIORITY of their productions they now rank as the acknowledged LEADERS of FASHION.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE. The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.	NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW, "An old Smoker's choice."
NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG, Deliciously Fragrant.	NEUBERG'S GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE, The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES
AND CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,
BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Opposite Municipal Offices.

TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,

After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number if due notice is given.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 9 O'CLOCK,

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

In aid of BUILDING FUND of the WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH, COLABA.

The following LADIES and GENTLEMEN have graciously consented to Assist :—

Lady MORLAND, Mrs. ADAMS, Miss FLOWER, Mr. J. H DAVEY, Mr. R. C. DIXON, Mr. THELENBERG, and by kind permission of Colonel E. H. SMYTH. Commanding, the full Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Tickets Rs. 4, 2 and 1, Early application necessary. Apply to

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, must be of high qualifications. Good references indispensible. Application with copies of testimonials, &c., to be sent to

P. BYRAMJI, House Agent.

2, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET,—A large and commodious GODOWN admeasuring 1,000 square yards, situated in Baroda Street, on the Elphinstone Estate, near Prince's Dock, till lately occupied by Messrs Blaschech and Co. For terms apply at once to MR. FRAMROZ RASTOMJI JOSHI, Government Central Press, Bombay.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Managing Committee is prepared to received applications for aid from the above Fund from Bhattia and other high caste Hindu candidates who are desirous of learning the profession of a Solicitor, that is to become an articled clerk or that of a Barrister or of a Pleader or of a Doctor.

Applications on printed forms will be received up to 31st December 1887. For particulars and forms of application apply to

RAMDAS LADHA, Secretary, G. T. Charities.

11, Holichuck, Fort, 1st Dec. 1887.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND AT BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, on fifty year's Lease, in convenient Plots, the FRONT COMPOUND of the Bombay Education Society's Press Property at the Junction of Clare and Parel Roads and opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

MR. J. ROACH, Building Contractor, 83, Khetwady Back R ad, is appointed to show the Plots and furnish particulars to the intending Lessees.

TENDERS, stating annual rent (per square yard) offered may be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Office of the Society, or to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Clare Road Byculla.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, 8th December 1887, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Election of Auditors for the ensuing year (1888).
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 23rd November 1887.
3. Petition from house-owners of a lane called "Uanka Mohla," Colbac Road, praying that Action may be taken in the matter.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 29, 1887.

CARDS! CARDS!!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CARDS ! CARDS ! !

NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Are worth sending to Home people as 'Xmas and New Year's presents.

MORENAS AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJEE NOWROJEE LAMNA has contracted to sell to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oat called Veera, situate at Mahim, in the Island and Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3867 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property formerly belonging to Eduljee Pallonjee Battliwalla but now to the said Dadabhoy Hormusjee Doobash, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the oart of Ballajee Cawasji Seroy, and on the south by a public passage, and the said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 4397, Old Survey No. 109, New Survey No. 1539. All person or persons having any claim or claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, charge, inheritance or otherwise, are required to give notice thereof in writing to us the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 29th November 1887.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING, Purchaser's attorneys.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1888.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Forms, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office Victoria Termini, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO., INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

BEG to notify to his Patrons and Public that he has always on hand a rich and select of stock of Gems, Gold, Silver and fine art work Jewellery, Shawls, Chudders, Carpets, Indian and Chinese Curios, Tiger Skins, old and rich Persian Armours, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention. Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, next door SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by

THE AGENT to the Company,

BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale ; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

Is accurate,

Will regulate to a minute a month,

Is durable, Is reliable,

Is made entirely by machinery,

Is therefore uniform in quality,

And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,

IN ALL PATTERNS.

Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of

Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

Or from the Sole Agent for India,

WATERBURY WATCH CO., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Fischer and Co., or opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures. Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., Collector of Thana.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED IN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Byramjee Dorabjee Banajee, the Transferee of the Mortgagee Eduljee Hustomjee Reporter, on account and risk of the mortgagor Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Surti, all the right, title and interest in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying or being on the side of the Tod Street admeasuring 132 square yards or thereabout, formerly in the sub-registration District of the Fort and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 43, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5116 and new Survey No. 3931 and is bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee Munshi, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., on or towards the north by the property of Saiee bin Umer Barakiung Bahadur and towards the south by the said Tod Street.

And the said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Surti, his family and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, or the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, over Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnutwood Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of MISS CHARLOTTE ELLABY.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th December next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fern Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain-carved, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome rosewood cottage piano, by "August Dassel," in very good order, handsome large size pier-glasses in gilt frame with marble topped, pier-tables, first-rate large size oleographs in gilt frame, a large size fish bowl on stand with gold fish, one first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine, a large size cooking stove, a handsome strong Victoria nearly new, and an Arab horse, 14-2, a splendid trotter with harness, &c., &c., the property of MAX MINCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of E. DANGERFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSE AT MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY, the 15th December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account of the concerned the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax land or ground with the two bungalows standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8722 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a road leading to Wari-Bunder, on or towards the West by Mazagon Road, on or towards the North by Aziary or Parsee Fire Temple, and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Kheraj, known as Hamilton Hotel, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. C. De Aguiar, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ardeseer Nuserwanjee Moly, and Mrs. Viers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodor Kanaet, consisting of single and double wick, table hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware, six lights billiard lamps, torches.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show cases shelves, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 30, 1887.

NOTICES.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS

RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL

TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.

LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.

CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCK

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.

HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

&c., &c., &c.,

DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

SUIT No. 411 OF 1885.

TRIBHOOWAN VENARSEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Vitnulwady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff

vs.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of November 1885, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of rupees two thousand eight hundred and eighty one, annas fourteen and pies ten for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment. And whereas the amount of debt and interest due under the said Decree has been paid and the sum of rupees one thousand four hundred and six annas eleven and pies eleven for costs with interest thereon still remains unpaid.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of July 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and godown standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Bunder, on the Fort Trust land, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8 and the house and godown assessed under Municipal No. 2 B in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded as follows :—On the north and south by the public road, on the east by the godown of Pathan Esmail, and on the west by the stable of Thakor Muridsss Premjee of the estimated value of rupees twelve thousand.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1887, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

I. Jadija Futtesingjee Bhaosingjee and Jadija Kesarisingjee Bhaosingjee claim the sum of Rupees eight thousand nine hundred and ten and annas six with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the Seventh November, 1885, until payment due under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the Second May, 1887, and made in suit No. 48 of 1885. The said claimants hold as security for the repayment of the said amount a lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Heerjee Hunsraj, dated twenty-eight March 1882, of a portion of the said land admeasuring four hundred and eighty and three-tenth square yards and receipts for the payment of Municipal rates and taxes in respect of the godown erected on the said land.

II. Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Sewjee, claims that two hundred and six and six-tenth square yards portion of the said land is liable to the payment of Rupees seventeen annas three and pies seven monthly to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser. The remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26 day of October 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BOMONJEE and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

Under the instructions of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, the transferree, (under Indenture, dated 8th November, instant), of Abdul Curreem Ubun, the transferree (under Indenture, dated 21st September last), of Oosman Gunny, the mortgagee, and in exercise of the power for the mortgagee and his assigns in that behalf contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th day of June, 1886, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sayed Hussein Ali bin Sayed Rahim Ali (now an insolvent under adjudication), and Heatbee, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 o'clock in the evening of this day, Wednesday the 30th instant, the undermentioned property.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee. Solicitor, for the vendor, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing on a portion of the said ground, (the remaining portion of the said ground being occupied by three trees now standing thereon and otherwise uncovered), situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 8th Kamatipura Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4123, 4124, and 4125, now No 1973, old survey Nos. 3831, 2,368, and 3682, and new survey No. 6307, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 44 and now under street Nos. 122, 124 and 126, and ward E No. 1758, containing by admeasurement 1837·9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Lingoo Oomajee, on the west by the vacant ground of Dewji Ramji, on the north by the said 8th Kamatipura Street, and on the south by the 7th Kamatipura Street, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Jaya Karadi Lingoo, and now by the tenants of the said mortgagors.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st December, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) on account of the concerned.

A collection of China and Japanese curiosities consisting of a richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, card tray enamelled plates, kanga tea and coffee services and sugar jar real China washhand furniture, China basins and jugs, punch bower fruit and flower trays, real China dinner dessert and breakfast services, large kanga plates, China porcelain candlesticks, Japanese tobacco boxes, red and white Japanse vases, and other articles too numerous to mention in detail.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BOATS.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd Dec., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House Basin on account of the concerned.

1 large long boat oak frame and pine plank, about 28 feet long.
1 pinnace boat oak frame and pine plank, about 25 feet long.
1 new jolly boat, all teak and copper fastened, a very superior boat,
1 lot of oars.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY the 3rd December, at 2 p.m., a collection of Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a deceased antiquary, consisting of handsomely carved Surat and Coomta sandalwood and ivory work boxes, Vizagapatam works, stationery and jewel boxes, card baskets, glove boxes, writing desks and bookstands. Porcupine quill stamp, jewel, glove and letter boxes, bottle cases, card basket and pantray, beautfully worked ivory figures and groups representing processions, nautch, cart, carriage, boats and Hindoo gods, and goddesses, two large figures each carved out of one solid block of ivory. Moradabad work in metal jugs and hooka bottoms, real China and Japanese flower vases, tea and toilet services and jugs, Agra and Jeypore table ornaments, Scind toilet boxes, one idol of Budha, made of gold, silver, copper, brass, &c., one copper idol of Gunputty (very old), parian busts and figures, one marble clock, requires winding up only once a year, a few oilpaintings by native artists representing the birth of Budha, the inhabitants of Tanjore, Itaja of Kolahpore, and his father, the late Hons. Jaggonnath Sunkersett and Morarjee Goculdas, Parsee lady, &c.

Detailed catalogues are ready, and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Hotel Buildings, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. BACKMANN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY nex, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 bales grey sh rtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
35 casks lubricating oil wg. 110 cwts., 2 qr., 18 lbs.
200 „ Alapson Holkoli and Co.'s cement "goose brand."
1 Tent in good condition thoroughly suitable for district use.

By order of Bechra Akbajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fakirjee Merwanjee.

Gold ornaments called Sackla, Bangles, Kunthee, Toolsipatre, watch chains, bracelets, with gold beads and a piece of gold.

By order of Essoofbhoy Ebramjee and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Abdoolaly of Nagpore.

1 case imitation gold thread No. 20 to 60.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
1 handsome strong mail coach, convertible into a waggonette with brake.
1 pair handsome fast trotting chesnut Hungarian horses believed to be sound and both broken to saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late R. Hyde Cheetham Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ardaseer Hormarjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, platedware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, a photographic camera with kit, a large and choice collection of oleographs, chromolithographs and water colour, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 6th December, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. PETER LYONS, consisting of drawing-room, dining pier, side, washband and dressing tables, conversation couches, easy and dining-room chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hatstand, Bengal cots, bedstead, screen, sofa, monkey tables, glassware, crockery, spoons and forks, knives, wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 30, 1887.

THE steamer "ASCALON," 1,523 tons, nett register, stranded fourteen miles North-West of Salle, will be sold as she lies BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th of December. Photograph of the wreck can be seen at our Offices.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

24th November, 1887.

APPOLO BUNDER.—The Undersigned beg respectfully to inform their Up-country Constituents and the Public generally that this Establishment known for many years as the Appolo Bundar Tiffin and Dining Rooms is in no way whatever connected with Mr. PALLONJ'S "APPOLO BUNDER HOTEL" close by. All correspondence meant for us should be addressed to GREEN and READ, Purveyors, &c.

WANTED,

BY the COLOMBO CLUB, a MANAGER or STEWARD. Must thoroughly understand his duties, which he will be required to perform under the supervision of the Secretary. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with free board and lodging. Applications for the post, which will be received up to the 15th December next, or for further particulars, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Colombo Club, Colombo, Ceylon.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU, Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

PROCLAMATION

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

IN THE COURT OF J. E. ROWE, Esquire, District Judge at Ludhiana.

Mrs. MATILDA HELEN OLDHAM, of Lucknow.....Plaintiff.

Against

(1) Mrs. H. M. OLIVER, (2) Mr. R. N. HODGES, (3) Mr. E. W. HODGES, (4) Mr. E. R. HODGES .....Defendants.

To Mr. EDWIN ROBERT HODGES, dwelling unknown.

WHEREAS Mrs. MATILDA HELEN OLDHAM, of Lucknow, has instituted a suit against you and other Defendants as abovenamed praying for the reliefs noted below : you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the twenty-fifth day of January 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff ; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence, and you will bring with you or send by your pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document in which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10 day of November 1887.

(Seal). J. E. ROWE, District Judge.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from his Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—If written statements are required, they You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of

*(A.) To have the moveable and immoveable property of Robert Hodges, deceased, administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(B.) For a division of the said moveable and immoveable property and for your petitioner's share therein according to law.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown.....	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown..	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice...	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing Shape one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality...	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30 8
"PALE DRY." ..... „	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... „	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... „	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... „	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... „	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... „	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	„	30-8	„
Extra Dry	„	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	„	36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,

SUB-AGENTS.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.

Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

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HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines.....per dozen, from	18	to 30
Do. Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended new designs, from	21	to 28
Do. Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles .....from	23	to 40
Do. Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen	30	
Do. Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose .....from per pair	2	12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deccan Ice Company, 12 o'clock, noon.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Service, St John's, Colaba, 6 o'clock.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pecton (s), from New Castle ; Commilla (s), Karachi and Nizam (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for P. Gulf and Karachi.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.—The Rev. Father Black will preach the first of the special Advent sermons in this Church, to-day (St. Andrew's Day), at six o'clock. The offertory will be devoted to missions.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the following papers will be read :—On the Sixteen Sauskaras or Purificatory Rites among the Hindus, by Mr. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, and miscellaneous notes.

SECOND VISIT OF PARSEE CRICKETERS TO ENGLAND.—Arrangements are being made, it is said, to send a second Parsee cricket team to England to play there during the cricket season which commences in May next. It is not intended on this occasion to send out for a professional from England to coach the Parsee cricketers before their departure from Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, G. G. M. C., presided at a meeting of the council of the Association held on the premises of the Ripon Club, on Monday evening last. The principal matter for consideration was the work before the forthcoming National Congress, and in the result it was arranged to send twenty-four delegates to the sittings of the Congress.

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION.—Wittal Bhow, a country liquor shopkeeper, having his shop at New Nagpada, was yesterday charged by Mr. A. W. Walker, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing a breach of the third condition of his country liquor license, by adulterating six bottles of country liquor which he had in his shop for retail, a degree below proof than that mentioned in his license. The accused, on admitting the truth of the charge, was fined Rs. 15.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Sukia, a Hindoo lad, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with stealing two copper measures. The lad was arrested by the police as he was offering the measures for sale. Inquiries were made and it was found that they had been stolen from a shopkeeper. The boy was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.—The Magistrate similarly disposed of the case he had remanded from Saturday, in which a Mahomedan lad, named Bawa Oosman, was charged by Inspector Guider with stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 500.

THEFTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Killeen, in charge of the Government Dockyard police, prosecuted a Mahomedan, named Sheik Dawood Sheik Ahmed, for stealing a quantity of brass and copper scraps, the property of Government. The accused was arrested while passing out of the Dock gates, as on the usual search being made the brass and copper scraps were found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate who characterised the offence as a serious one, passed a sentence of three months with hard labour, remarking, as he did so, that he took into consideration the fact that the accused had served for three years in the Dockyard and had borne a good character.—Tookaram Wagoo was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Young before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing four gold beads called *pootlis*, valued at Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 in cash, on the 12th instant, the property of Sarja, a Hindoo woman, from her house in Kapad Gully. The accused used to visit his brother who lived in an adjoining room in the same chawl as complainant. On the date in question the accused was at his brother's place, when the complainant had an occasion to leave her room, the key of her box being left at the time on a side table. On her return home she opened her box and missed the gold beads and the cash from a lota which she kept in the box. She suspected the accused, as he had been previously convicted of theft. The accused was arrested, and subsequently made a statement to the police, and the gold beads were recovered from a Marwarree in Dhobi Talao. The cash accused appropriated to his own use. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting one previous conviction, accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR MOORE-LANE.—The Mhow Railway Station was crowded, on Wednesday last, with officers and ladies of the garrison assembled to bid good-bye to Major and Mrs. Moore-Lane. The former is Paymaster of the 17th Regiment and proceeds to England to join the Military Pay Department. He has been with the Regiment five years, and he and Mrs. Moore-Lane had made themselves highly popular in Mhow they having always been ready to give their services to assist every theatrical entertainment got up for haritable and other purposes. The Regimental Band under the direction of Band Master Ross, was in attendance at the station, and, as the mail train moved slowly away, the Band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."—*Deccan Herald.*

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.—The Inspectors' Conference at Poona was attended by all four Educational Inspectors, and presided over by the Director of Public Instruction. Amongst the matters discussed, the chief was the settlement of all outstanding questions connected with the Vernacular Schoolmasters' Code and the Codes for Training Colleges and Deputy Inspectors. In the revision of these Codes the Conference had the great advantage of three fully elaborated Codes drawn up by Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector of Sind, in which every point had been carefully worked out. A large number of valuable suggestions were obtained from the Sind Codes, and the results of the Conference of 1887 are likely, we should say, to remain unchanged for a considerable time.—*Educational Record.*

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.—The Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular defining the maximum number of boys who may be admitted to each of the Government High Schools of the Presidency. The number in each case was arrived at after a careful calculation of the floor-space available and of the requirements of each school for library and office rooms, masters' rooms, &c. After the maximum number is reached, whichawe believe is already the case in a majority of the schools, admissions will be made by means of competitive examination of the candidates for any vacancies that may occur in each half year. We anticipate the happiest results from this measure, both on the High Schools themselves and on the ancillary schools of the neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*

ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS AT POONA.—Jungli walad Foorsad, residing at Kirkee, was severely assaulted by two soldiers apparently under the influence of drink, on the night of Sunday last, whilst returning from Poona. He stated that on the road to Kirkee he met two soldiers, one of whom poked him with a stick and on interrogating him regarding the act, the other struck him severely on the head. He became insensible, and was picked up by passers-by and removed to the Sassoon Hospital.—*Poona Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JUBBULPORE.—A Guard named South, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, was run over by a Locomotive in the Jubbulpore Station on the morning of the 24th instant and was killed instaneously. South had just come in with a goods train from Sohagpur, and shortly after his arrival he was engaged in removing his box from his brake van to the platform. To do this he went on to the platfrom with his hand lamp, which he deposited there, and returning to his brake he climbed over a truck belonging to the mixed train from Allahabad which had come in shortly before (1 a.m.). As he jumped off the truck the Locomotive of his own train, which had been detached and which was being taken to the shed by the driver, knocked him down and ran over him. The driver, who was proceeding slowly and whistling all the time, pulled up at once, but it was too late. Mr. Swannell, the Manager of Messrs. Kellner's Refreshment Rooms, hearing the sudden cessation of the whistling suspected something was wrong and rushed out only to find the unfortunate man at his last gasp. Strange to say South was not "cut up" at all with the exception of his right arm, which was split up from the middle finger to beyond the elbow. His stomach, however, was crushed in and his spine broken. South was quite a young man, lately married, and much liked by his superiors for his willingness and general good character.—*Morning Post.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Govino in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday recorded further evidence in the case in which Mamoodin Jan Mahomed, the Punjabi, who has been alleged to have been assaulted by Mr. Williamson, the third engineer of the s. s. Clan Macdonald. Mr. Burder, Solicitor to the agents of the Clan Line of Steamers, appeared for the accused. Superintendent Sweeney brought forward a boarding house-keeper and a caste fellow of the complainant as witnesses. After they had been examined Mr. Burder suggested that, as the accused was required to go in the next steamer which left on Thursday, the complainant should be examined in the hospital, where he is at present. This his Worship after some hesitation agreed to do this morning, adjourning the case till then.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas in chambers, Mr. Manekshah Talleyarkhan, on behalf of the petitioner, presented a petition in the case of Furdoonjee Pallonjee Desai *vs.* Kharshedbai for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery committed by the respondent. The petitioner, an assistant teacher in the Elphinstone High School, said in his petition that he was married to the respondent according to the rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion in the year 1863, when he and his wife were about eight years of age. As issue of the marriage there were two children, one of whom, a girl named Motibai, aged five years, survived and was now in the petitioner's custody. The respondent lived with him until the 30th May 1886, when she left him and went to her mothers and had not since returned to him. On the 9th September last, the respondent, it was alleged, was confined of a daughter in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the pregnancy being the result of her misconduct in December 1886 with some person unknown to the petitioner. He denied that there was any connivance or collusion in respect to this suit between him and the respondent ; and he prayed for a decree for divorce between himself and his wife. His Lordship accepted the petition, directing notice to be served upon the respondent to appear at the settlement of issues in the case.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM AN ASSAULT.

AN inquest was held by the coroner Dr. T. Blaney at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Mussoo Hurree, a cart driver, aged 50 years. Deceased, it appears, died on Sunday last and was buried by his friends and relations at the Hindoo burial ground on the Worlee Flats, where a death certificate was signed by deceased's brother named Khundoo Hurree, in which he stated that the deceased died from fever.

On the following Monday evening Khundoo Hurree, the brother, made a complaint to Inspector Dillon at the Pydownee Police Station that his brother Mussoo Hurree died through the effects of an assault committed on him by a timber merchant, having his place of business at Pydownee Road. The police officer, after taking down his statement in writing, reported the matter to the coroner, who issued a warrant to exhume the body of the deceased and to remove it to the morgue.

Kundoo Hurree said, deceased was his eldest brother, his age was about 50 years. They lived together. He was a cart driver and was much addicted to drink. He would go without food rather than go without liquor. On the 25th instant he was attacked with diarrhœa, and he had strong fever. Deceased complained of pain all over his body. The fever continued and was followed by delirium and he died in that state at 10 a.m. on Sunday. Witness made a complaint to the Police that the deceased had been kicked. He knew that he died from fever. Witness owed the accused Rs. 8 on account of his brother and he will have to pay that sum, as he promised to do so. At 6 p.m. on Monday the owner of deceased's cart sent to him for the Rs. 8, and he atonce went with him to the merchant and asked to forego his claim to the money, as the deceased had died through his beating. He refused and he went to a policeman in Kudduck and reported to him that deceased had died from the effects of a kick. The body of the deceased was exhumed at 1 p.m. that day.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner said : The body of the deceased is much decomposed. There were no external marks of violence on it He made an autopsy of the body. The liver was enormously enlargod, all the other organs of the body were apparently healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances and the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that death was caused by fever. He found no evidence of violence, nor does he think that death was due to a kick in the abdomen.

The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously that the death of Mussoo Hurree was caused by fever.

MADRAS.

RETURN OF ARCHBISHOP COLGAN.—His Grace Dr. Colgan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, who left for Nagpore on the 16th evening, accompanied by Dr. Biganidi, Co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Pondicherry, and Father Fitzpatrick, of St. Thomas' Mount, to preside at the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Riccaz, Bishop-elect of Nagpore, returned to Madras on Saturday morning by the North-West mail train. It was originally intended that his Grace would take that opportunity of visiting Hyderabad, a suffragan see of the Archdiocese ; but the visit has been postponed till some future date.—*Times.*

RULE RELATING TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.—Mr William Morgan, Acting Registrar of the Appellate Court, has, by order of the Judges of this High Court, promulgated the following order which comes into operation from the 1st January 1888 :—"When a Legal Practitioner retained to appear and plead for any party to an appeal or other case in the High Court is prevented by sickness or engagement in another Court from appearing and conducting the case of his client he may appoint another Legal Practitioner to appear in his place so that his client may not be unrepresented at the hearing. Unless his client has expressly stipulated that he should do so ; the Court if it see no reason to the contrary, may allow the hearing to proceed in the absence of the Legal Practitioner originally engaged."—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

THE GOVERNOR REFUSES TO SEE THE MALDIVIAN AMBASSADOR.—The Maldivian fleet arrived from the Maldive islands some days ago, and amongst the last of the boats to reach Colombo was that of the Maldivian Ambassador. Ismail Didi, who has so often acted in that capacity before, being in disgrace, did not of course come as Ambassador this year. We understand that the representative of the Sultan of the Maldives, on seeking to know when it would be convenient for the Governor to receive him, was told that his Excellency refused to allow him an interview until the Sultan had properly explained the recent disturbances and had given satisfactory guarantees that they will not occur again. It is rumored that H. M. S. Algerine has been ordered to convey the Maldivian boats back to the islands, and to wait till the Sultan submits to the terms imposed upon him by the Government. This action we think quite justified, seeing how utterly regardless of British suzerainty have been the actions of the Maldivians of late.—*Times.*

REFUSAL TO SUPPLY GOVERNMENT WITH COOLY RETURNS.—Messrs James F. Ryan, of Orwell estate, and Mr. Robson, of Somerset estate, have been prosecuted by the Government Agent of Kandy, in that they failed to send in the return of wages paid to the labourers on their estates. The former makes no secret of his reason for his refusal to send the return, as the proceeding on the part of the Government Agent of Kandy, in employing his Ratamahatmeya prior to this to ascertain from the coolies on the estate the truth of the declaration made by him (Mr. Ryan) as to payment of their wages, was an unwarrantable act. Mr. Ryan, through his Proctor, demanded an apology from the Ratamahatmeya, who referred him to the Government Agent, and so Mr. Ryan was sent from pillar to post without being accorded an apology. The upshot was that Mr. Ryan declined to send in a return the truth of which Government unjustifiably doubted.—*Ibid.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·8
Dew Point	62·2
Relative humidity of Air	·594
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.	87·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind*	..E, ENE NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221

* From midnight to midnight.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A MUNICIPAL STORM AT BANGALORE.

THE *Madras Times* says there was a little storm in the Bangalore Municipal tea-pot on Saturday, at a meeting of the Commissioners. The following account is given of it :—

The Municipal Commissioners had resolved to defer the discussion of the budget estimates to a special meeting. Mr. R. P. Campbell, however, said he had come prepared to discuss the Budget, and asked permission to read a minute he had written on the subject. Mr. Campbell then proceeded to read his minute, in the course of which he made some sweeping charges against the Engineer's department of the Municipality, particularly against the Surveyor, who, Mr. Campbell asserted he had heard, spent his time in smoking sleeping and other bad habits, in office. Mr. Campbell added that this surveyor was incapable, and asked if his services were to be retained under the circumstances. The President attempted to stop Mr. Campbell, and deprecated the expression of such remarks. He then asked the Commissioners present whether they wished to hear any more of Mr. Campbell's minute. The Commissioners uttered expressions of strong disapproval, and the Native members marked their senses of Mr. Campbell's remarks by getting up in a body and leaving the room. Mr. Campbell then stopped reading, and said that if his minute was not to be recorded he would send it on to the Resident, and ask if his right of freespeech was to be stopped in this way. The President said that the members did not care to listen to his remarks, and had therefore walked away. Mr Campbell replied that the President had given them the hint by interrupting him, and added that if he was not to be allowed to read his minute at the next meeting, and if it was not to be recorded, he would not attend it. The President replied that he might read what he liked, and he would leave it to the Board to rule on it. Mr. Gibson, the Municipal Engineer, who was present, denied that the Surveyor passed his time in office as described by Mr. Campbell ; and the subject, after a few further remarks, was dropped.

A WEDDING IN SIND.

A HYDERABAD correspondent gives the following account of a marriage which has been celebrated there :—On Monday, November 21st, all the force of our little station assembled at the station Church, to witness the marriage of Mr. John Charles Fanshawe, of the Burma Police, now on special duty at Ratnagiri, with Miss Agnes Rosalie Bowhill, the sister-in-law of Mr. Hexton, of the Sind Forest Department. The Church was beautifully decorated by the soldiers who form the choir, assisted by several ladies. The service at 11-30 a.m. was fully choral, and was well rendered by the choir. The Chaplain, the Rev. F. B. Sandberg, performed the ceremony ; the bride being given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District Judge, acted as "best man." After the ceremony, the wedding party re-assembled at Mr. Hexton's bungalow, where the cake was cut, and speeches made, and rice and slippers duly thrown ; and the happy pair left for Karachi *en route* to Ratnagiri, pursued by the good wishes of all, mingled with regrets at the loss our station has sustained.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE MEETING AT MADRAS.

ON Friday last a numerously attended meeting was held in the Doveton College Hall, which had been lent for the occasion by Mr. C. M. Barrow, the Principal of the College, to consider the principles of the Primrose League and the formation of a Habitation in Madras. Mr. W. T. Wilson presided. In his address Mr. Wilson said :—

The first Habitation of the League was opened four years ago by ten friends ; at the beginning of the current year the members of the League numbered considerably over one hundred thousand ; and this fact, he urged, ought to show those Conservatives who contend that the League is useless and a mistake, that their judgment—however correct it may be on most subjects—is more likely to be wrong than the unanimous opinion of over one hundred thousand of their own party. The chief aim of the League, Mr. Wilson said, was to establish throughout the Empire an organization which shall unite and consolidate the Conservative party. Several in Madras who professed to be Conservatives had not scrupled to scoff at the attempts to start a local branch ; but a perusal of the principles of the League should be sufficient to convince every Conservative in the Empire that he ought to join the League, the principles of which Mr. Wilson briefly described as follows :—In religious matters, avoiding all bigotry and intolerance, and putting aside the minor divergencies of opinion or doctrine, they endeavour to grapple successfully with the common enemy,—the atheism of the present day. In secular matters, the Primrose League advocates the maintenance of the Constitution, the Imperial ascendency of England in the Councils of Europe, and the guarantee to every man of his own property ; to sum up all in the words of the League : to be faithful to our God—loyal to our Queen—proud of our country—honest and just in our dealings—united by ties of affection and common interests to our brothers across many seas. These were the principles of the Primrose League. Mr. Combes added a few remarks in support of the League, after which the meeting dispersed. A Habitation will be opened during the ensuing week.—*Madras Times.*

CAREER OF A PROFESSIONAL CHEAT.

THE career of a European professional cheat, named Oliver James McDonald *alias* M. P. Gasper has been closed by his arrest at Amritsar. The Lahore paper says :—

The accused is described in the *Police Gazette* of the Province as 45 years of age 5' 5" in height, of slight build, with dark hair cut short, hazel eyes, long nose, thin lips, a sallow complexion and a brown moustache. From the inquiries instituted, it appears that Oliver James McDonald addressed a letter to the Agent Bank of Bengal Amritsar stating that he was passing through after a professional tour to Lahore, that he had run short of money and finally asking the Agent whether he would accept his cheque on the head office for Rs. 750, expressing his willingness, at the same time, to pay for a telegram to Calcutta. In this letter the accused signed himself as "M. P. Gasper, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta." This communication appears to have been returned to him with a verbal message that there was no branch of the Bengal Bank at Amritsar.

Nothing daunted, Oliver James Mcdonald that very evening presented a cheque for payment to Messrs. Harmusji and Co., Wine Merchants. The cheque purported to have been made payable for Rs. 750, by a barrister of Lahore in favour of Mr Gasper and bore date the 30th October 1887. Finding themselves unable to cash the cheque Messrs. Hurmusji and Co., sent it to Davi Sahai and Chamba Mall, Bankers, of Amritsar, where doubts appear to have arisen as to its genuineness. The accused then appears to have gone personally to the above firm of Bankers and to have endeavoured to deceive them into believing that the cheque was genuine. Having refused to pay for a telegram to the Lahore barrister, strong suspicions were entertained as to the honesty of the accused, and by a *ruse* he was conducted to the city station, and there duly made over to the police. He is there said to have made a full confession on the following morning, alleging that he was not desirous of giving the police the trouble of making an enquiry. He repeated the confession subsequently before a Magistrate and waived his claim to the privilege of a European British subject. He afforded the police the following particulars as regards himself and his antecedents :

Born at St. Helena in 184? and was educated in Doveton College, Calcutta ; in 1861 served as contractor in Bhagalpore Municipality under Mr. C. B. Skinner, Magistrate. In 1863-64 worked at the Menagerie belonging to the King of Oudh at Calcutta. In 1865 had contracts at Canning Town (Kulta) Calcutta. From 1866 to 1872 served under Mr. J. B. Worgan, Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, at present District Judge, Cuttack. From 1872 to 1874 served as Manager Sirinaggar States, and was there invovled in a case of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,000 and tried at the High Court, Calcutta, and acquitted on 21st September 1874 by Justice Markby. Messrs. M. P. Gasper, J. H. A. Branson, Barristers-at-Law, defended the case. About 1875-76 went to Puralia as Coolie Agent. From 1876 to 1883 was engaged on coasting steamers starting from Bombay. From 1883 to 1885 was employed on Irrawaddy steamers and Flotillas plying between Michigan, Mandalay and other places. In 1886 went to Fiji islands as interpreter. From 1886 to July 1887 has been on and off working on the Sindh-Peshin Railway as contractor's clerk. From July 1887 to 31st October 1887 served as copy-holder in the Government Secretariat Press, Lahore.

On the accused discovering that it had come to the knowledge of the Amritsar Police that the Deputy Commissioner at Calcutta had made inquiries as to his mode of life, and that he(the prisoner) was at the time on ticket at leave as a released convict, he declined to say anything further to incriminate himself, leaving it to the Police to ferret out his real past career.

A BUNGLED EXECUTION.

AN unusual occurrence took place, recently at the premises of the jail at Cawnpore. A man named Pitamber, who was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged at the last annual Sessions of the Fatehpur District, was led to the gallows at the usual hour to give effect to the sentence. The rope was adjusted before Dr. Condon, who was present on the spot, and the signal given. The drop fell, but to the surprise of all close to the scene, it completely severed the trunk from the head, instead of hanging the wretched man. The cause assigned by the Doctor for the occurrence was that the man was in a bad state of health, and had his neck too much emaciated to bear the heavy fall of the body.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT AT CHATHAM.

AT the annual banquet of the Rochester and Chatham Licensed Victuallers' Association, held at the Sun Hotel, Chatham, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., responded to the toast of the "Army and Navy," and was received with cheers and a few hisses. Later in the evening Mr. Greathead, solicitor, Rochester, the secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, in proposing the toast of the "House of Commons," said that among the members of that assembly were men who were good friends to publicans, and who looked at the licensing laws in an unsentimental manner, and from purely a trade point of view. Among those gentlemen was Colonel Hughes-Hallett (interruption). Colonel Halletk continued Mr. Greathead, has acted in an honourable manner towards you (hisses and cries of "No"). He has acted like a man (continued interruption). Some cowardly fellows are trying to introduce an element of discord (cheers and hisses). At this juncture a publican named Fredrick White, accompanied by Mr. Hoges, the Conservative agent for Rochester, proceeded into a gallery overlooking the room, and addressing the occupants accused them of having come there to interrupt the meeting. Several other individuals from the body of the hall arrived a minute afterwards, and the occupants of the gallery were ejected. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, in responding to the toast, said his hearers could no more form a conception of the work of the House of Commons than they could form a conception of the honesty, the virtue, purity, and integrity of a convicted criminal from the vicious statements he might choose to make against an unoffending member of the community who had done him no harm. Members of Parliament had had to suffer various forms of martyrdom. Members were sometimes sacrificed on a political altar ; in other cases to gratify the howling priest of some political Baal.

INCOME OF THE KAISER.

A GERMAN paper has been giving some particulars as to the private income of the Emperor of Germany. The Empire pays nothing to the Emperor, or to the expenses of the Imperial Household. The Reichstag, indeed, grants yearly a considerable sum, which amounted in 1887-88 to 2,60?,000 marks, but this is a kind of fund to pay pensions, &c. In order to give an idea of the revenues of the Prussian Kings, we must refer to the history of Prussia. According to an Act of 1820, the King had to pledge his whole private property for the National Debt, and he received 2,500,000 thalers, no provision being made for the other Princes. This income was increased in 1859 by above 500,000 thalers and in 1868 by a further 1,000,000 thalers. These annuities are charged on the revenue of domains and forests to the amount of nearly 8,000,000 marks, and the remainder, exceeding 4,000,000 marks, is voted annually by Parliament with other State expenses ; so the revenue of the present King of Prussia is about 12,250,000 marks, or £612,500. It is impossible to state how much the Emperor can spend, the value of his private property being unknown ; but this income is, it seems, placed by the Emperor at the disposal of the Royal Princes.

WHAT ATHLETICS DO.

DR. SARGENT contributes an article to *Scribner's Magazine* on the primative effects of different kinds of athletics. He says :—

What the gymnasium is doing for the strength and vigor of the masses in some of our institutions of learning may be inferred from a single illustration taken from the records at Harvard University. In the year 1880, 776 men were physically examined. The strongest man out of this number showed in strength of lungs, back, legs, chest, and arms, as indicated on the chart, a grand total of 675·2. At the close of the summer term of the present year, the highest strength test recorded was 1272·8, and there were over 200 men in college whose total strength test surpassed the highest test of 1880. This general gymnasium work is therefore reducing the one-sided development once so common with athletic specialists. It must not be forgotton, however, that there is a development peculiar to the runner, jumper, wrestler, oarsman, gymnast, ball-player, heavy-lifter, &c., and anyone familiar with athletics at the present day can easily recognise one of these specialists. The same training that produced those matchless specimens of development embodied in the statues of the Gladiator, the Athlete, Hercules, Apollo and Mercury of old, would produce the same results under similiar circumstances at the present time. With every kind of physical exercise, the qualities at first required are the qualities at length developed. Speed and endurance are required of the runner, and these are the qualities that come to him by practice. In like manner skill and activity come to the gymnast and ball-player : and strength and stability to the oarsman and weight-thrower. Most of these qualities are accompanied by physical characteristics. If it were not for the recognised tendency of certain exercises to produce certain results, it would be impossible to prescribe special work for individual cases. All men however who practise athletics for the same length of time and under similar conditions, do not attain identical results in their physical proportions or the same degree of success in their athletic achievements. In order to illustrate some of the distinguishing features that characterise the development of successful athletes, I have selected representative members of the different athletic organisations in the universities of Yale and Harvard, a few of whom distinguished themselves within the last two years, by breaking all previous college records for certain events. The photographs of these men, in spite of their dissimilarity show us certain characteristics common to certain figures, and marked peculiarities of another kind will accompany others. Some of these characteristics are not readily detected by the eye, but appear distinctly in the charts.

THE LEGS OF SPRINT RUNNERS.

We feel prepared to maintain that relatively long limbs with a short body, full chest, and small bones, will characterise the typical short-distance runner wherever he may be found. Short races (100, 220, and 440yards) are often won by a few inches, and the value of an inch or two in a runner's stride is of the gratest importance, for, other qualifications being equal, this man is bound to be first at the goal. The small girth of the legs of runners is often mystifying. From the girth of a muscle we get a correct idea of its volume or transverse diameters, but learn little of its length and the extent of its contractile fibres. Whereas it is the length of the muscle, and not the thickness, that is of significance to short-distance runners. Given the physiological fact that a muscle can contract about one-third of its length, it will readily be seen that the longer the muscle the greater will be the movement of the part to which it is attached. To the runner the desired movement is in the elevation of the thigh and the extension and flexion of the leg and foot. An instantaneous photograph of sprint-runners shows that the range in the movement of the limbs is very extensive—the stride of a fast walker being from four to six feet, and that of a fast runner from six to eight feet. If the stature is short, it is necessary for the runner to get a greater elevation from the ground at each step in order to maintain a longer stride. When this is done a relatively long lower leg is of the greatest advantage. This fact is admirably brought out in the case of Myers, the professional runner. With a height of 5 feet 7½ inches, which is a little below the mean, or fifty per cent. class, he has a length of lower leg which corresponds to a man over 5 feet 10 inches in height, a length of thigh usually found in men of 5 feet 9 inches, while the sitting height is the same as that which makes up the stature of men of 5 feet 4 inches.

WIND AND ENDURANCE IN LONG-DISTANCE RUNNING.

The essential requisites of a long-distance runner are a strong heart and capacious lungs in a broad, deep, and mobile chest. The reason for this will be apparent to those who understand the physiology of exercise. To sustain long-continued exertion latent energy in the muscles used is necessary, and also a ready means of supplying these muscles with an increased amount of oxygen while in action, and of carrying away the carbonic acid that results from the combustion in the tissues. Hence the necessity of breathing faster while running than while walking, and unless this exchange of gases can be carried on with sufficient rapidity and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the organism under these trying circumstances, there soon comes an end to further muscular activity, though the muscles themselves may be far from exhaustion.

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	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloir per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0 0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 2 0 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0 0 3 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 10
Do. pounded, per seer	0 0 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 12 0
Gram, Jamboocer, per pharra	3 8 0
Do Goghary per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Ghautee, per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	4 0 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per pharra	2 4 0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3 6 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	3 6 0
Bajree, Ghautee per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur per pharra	4 0 0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort per pharra	5 12 0
Do. Common per pharra	4 8 0
Do. Bengal,1st sort,pr.pharra	4 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. pharra	4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per pharra	2 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort	1 10 0
Barley (new)	2 4 0
Do. (old)	2 0 0
Oats	5 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2 4 0
DRY FISH—	
Pompret, white, lalarge per each	0 1 0
Do. small do.	0 0 9
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0
Do. small, per each	0 5 0
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Dongry fish, each	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 3
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 9 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 6 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	6 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Pears, per doz	0 6 0
Grapes Cabool per box	0 12 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1 0 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

MRS. LEAVITT of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of Dec., at 4-30 p.m. Hon. K. T. Telang will preside. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT, CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS (our own preparations) are now ready. PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

NOVELTY.—Spend 8 ANNAS only to see the Grand Transparent Panoramical Sceneries. Opposite the Bori Bunder Station. For particulars, see our hand bills.—Open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. A large colection of fancy goods is prepared for presentation to every visitor of the Panorama.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

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£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Mohalla.

A BARGAIN.—One OTTO Bicycle and one Bicycle, both rich enough for sale. Apply to Messrs. P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Opium Old Godown.)

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As per yard (Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

TO LET,—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c, apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 2.0. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

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CHRISTMAS CAKES, Hams, Confectionery and all 'Xmas supplies a lowest quotations. —CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

EVERYBODY that saw our new 'Xmas Cards we opened yesterday say they are the best we ever imported yet, all from Raphael and Tuck of London. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE,—THE NURBUDDA MILLS at Broach will be SOLD to the highest bidder by Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, at their auction rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 1st December 1887, at 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of first class highly finished and durable Sewing Machines, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY at moderate rates. No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Ladies' Fans, Scents, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Cards, English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—The Proprietors beg to inform the Public, that their Rooms (in separate appartments) are now available to the Residents and Visitors to this Port and especially to those going to England (the Docks being in the proximity). The Building has been recently erected for an Hotel, fitted with Gas throughout (Rooms 18 by 13) lofty and airy, with Sea Breeze, and a Drawing Room, with a fine view of Shipping and Harbour. Rates Rs. 3 per diem, separate arrangements with those who stay by the month. Tram Car passes the Door.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT TO BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, at 9 p.m.

PART I.

1.	Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
		BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.	
2.	Serenade	"Good night, good night, beloved."	Balfe
		MR. DAVEY.	
3.	Duett	"Maying"	Alice Mary Smith
		LADY MORLAND AND MR. DIXON.	
4.	Song	"Il Segretto"	Donizetti
		MRS. ADAMS.	
5.	Song	"Leaving, yet living"	Marzials
		MR. DIXON.	
6.	Pianoforte Solo	"Caprice in E."	Mendelsohn
		MISS FLOWER.	
7.	Song	"The Buccler"	Pinsuti
		MR. THELENBERG.	

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1	Cornet Solo	"Sea Follies"	Walteufe
		BAND SERGT. DANE.	
2.	Song	"Esmeralda"	Levey
		MRS. ADAMS.	
3.	Pianoforte Solo	"Les Etoiles Filantes" (Shooting Stars)	Tits Mattee
		MISS FLOWER.	
4.	Cavatina	"Una Voce Poco Fa"	H. Barbieredi Saviglia
		LADY MORLAND.	
5.	Song	"Still is the night"	Franz Abt
		MR. THELENBERG.	
6.	Duett	"Oh ye voices goae"	Zila
		LADY MORLAND AND MRS. ADAMS.	
7.	Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
		BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild an tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non other.

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

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PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

CONSOLS were steady in London yesterday at 103⅜, and French Rentes in Paris unaltered at 107¼ in spite of the political uneasiness which we gather from press telegrams prevails on the Continent. According to Reuter Silver was still worth 43 13-16d. per oz., in London; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan had declined ¼ per cent., say, to 103. In Eastern Exchange Banks we note a further advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai at £50, and of 10s. in Mercantile at £17 10s. Chartered are still quoted at £22 10s.

The continuance of the upward movement in Copper is marked by another rise of £2 per ton, both in Walleroo and Braziers, at £64 and £66 per ton, respectively. Hard Spelter also is quoted 10s. higher at £14.

In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet yesterday, Rapeseed firm, and Coffee flat; but quotations for all come quite unaltered. The Wheat market was firm at previous rates. The periodical Goat Skin sales opened in London yesterday, 940,000 skins being offered. Madras sorts were dull, and fetched ½d. to 1d. lower. There are also 720,000 Sheep Skins to be brought forward at these sales.

After another very slack day in Liverpool, the total sales only aggregating 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, the market for ready Cotton is reported to have closed firm at Saturday's rates. In American Arrivals, however, which were quiet, there was a drop of 3-64d. in all positions excepting February-March, for which it was only 1-32d. The Manchester market had been quiet, but steady at former rates.

In New York there was a slight downward movement, the Spot price having receded 1-16 to 10 7-16 cents., while Futures were 2 points lower at 10·61 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports as given below are materially less than the figures for the preceding two years, as are also those for the two days of the fresh week:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's Receipts	53,000	63,000	69,000
Two days' do.	90,000	102,000	98,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,975,000	2,552,000	2,515,000

Our market for the staple has been steady in tone to-day, but quiet as to the amount of business passing, with rates for new Cotton on about a level with yesterday's, excepting that for Broach, which is quoted a rupee higher. Some contracts for March delivery of this growth between native dealers last night, and before the market fully opened this morning, as high as Rs. 234, and even Rs. 235 having been reported, there was much firmness in sellers for a time; but it was soon found that there was no European buyer above 232, and the former lowered their pretensions, but not sufficiently to lead to fresh business. Some purchases of ready new Cotton are reported, consisting of 200 Ginned Julgaum at Rs. 208½; 200 Dhulia at Rs. 200; and 100 Bengals at Rs. 157 to Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT.—The usual small transactions in ready Ek-Dani are reported to-day at the old rates; but in new we hear of no business.

SEEDS.—Linseed continues quiet and unaltered in value. Rapeseed is quoted half-an-anna lower all round, but no business is reported. Poppyseed has declined 2 annas for old and 1 anna for new Seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,544	bales.
Wheat	52,418	cwt.
Linseed	9,823	,,
Rapeseed	6,708	,,
Gingelly	16,702	,,
Poppyseed	2,272	,,

FREIGHTS may still be called quiet but steady 17s. 6d. per ton continues to be the ready rate for Cotton to Liverpool or London, and 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton is quoted for Mediterranean as well as other Continental Ports, the rate for Trieste and Venice being 27s. 6d. at a par of Exchange. The Hampstead (s) is reported to have been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports at 24s. payable at par.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with quotations generally 1-32d. higher than they closed at last evening, and at this slight advance the feeling has been steady throughout the day, but with little business doing on any line. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January, and 1s. 5 3-32d. onwards; and Bank demand for March at 1s. 4⅞d. Calcutta comes unaltered but quiet. We quote at closing ready—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ,,	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 31-32d to 1s. 5d,	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1-70½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, with buyers of Fours at 99½ for to-morrow's settlement, and at closing we quote 99½ to 5-16 for cash, and 98⅞ for the 5th January account. The nominal rate for 4½ per cents. is still 102½.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill scrip to-day, the transactions reported resulting in an advance of Rs. 15 in Central India; of Rs. 2½ in City of Bombay, and Manekji Petit; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold, and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Soonderdas and Swadeshi. Miscellaneous shares are not much wanted, and the only change we have to note in these is a decline of Rs. 3 in Cooper, Madon and Co.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETT—November 29, at Girgaum, Bombay, Manockjee, youngest son of Nowrojee Manockjee Sett, aged 18 years, at his residence at Girgaum. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGG-WITHER—November 21, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Thomas P. Bigg-Wither, Resident Engineer Bengal and N.-Western Railway, of a son.

CUNLIFFE—November 25, at Lahore, the wife of Captain E. W. Cunliffe, VIth P. I., Punjab Frontier Force, of a son.

HETRAM—November 22, at Rewah, the wife of Pundit Het Ram, Dewan of Rewah, of a son.

POLDEN—November 26, at Chittagong, E Bengal, the wife of Surgeon R. J. Polden, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAYES—COLE—November 2, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Kennedy, of Tundla, Christopher Arthur Mayes, to Rosanna Doyle, eldest daughter of Thomas Cole.

DEATHS.

MACGRENNAN—November 13, at Lucknow, after a short illness, Isabella D. MacGrennan, widow of the late John FitzOwen MacGrennan, aged 57 years and 10 months.

SEYMOUR—November 4, at Calcutta, (late of Hasting, Calcutta) Alice Jane, widow of the late Albert Villiers Seymours Superintendent General Stores Department, E. I. Railway, Howrah and Allahabad, aged 63 years 2 months and 20 days.

WATKINS—November 23, at Bareilly, Basil Henry Watkins, second son of the Rev. O. D. Watkins, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

THE aversion of all the political parties, "without exception," to a military candidate arises from a dread of General Boulanger the sole military candidate possible. The exclusion of the ex-War Minister may be taken as an earnest of the desire for peace which prevails in Paris. If the French people contemplated war, as appears to be believed in Berlin, the temptation to appoint a dictator and to end the political crisis by creating a Government independent of Parliamentary shocks would prove irresistible. Of the three ex-Prime Ministers who are spoken of as sharing amongst them the chance of succeeding to President Grevy there is little to be said. They are all Opportunists, in other words they are neither Monarchists nor Radicals; and they are all men of political and administrative experience. M. de Freycinet has identified himself with a great scheme of public works which has covered the departments with a net work of railways and canals but has reduced the finances of the Republic nearly as much as the work of military organisation which attained its highest development while General Boulanger was at the War Office. If he be chosen President he will doubtless press on public works, and seek to maintain peace on the frontier. With M. Ferry in the Presidential chair Prince Bismarck might find it possible to renew the friendly co-operation for Colonial and other purposes which was carried to such unexpected lengths when he was Prime Minister. It was then said that the German Chancellor controlled the foreign policy of France, and directed French energies into channels where they excited a certain amount of uneasiness and distrust amongst third parties. It was even suspected that an understanding was near at hand for healing the Alsace-Lorraine sore by mutual compensations which would make France and Germany better off than if they wasted their resources in a ruinous war. The fall of the Ferry ministry in consequence of the unexpected difficulties in Tonquin which required the presence of forty thousand French troops in that remote province put an end to any ambitious dreams of this kind which may have been indulged in by that Premier. Of M. Floquet it must be said that he has no distinctive record to enable any soothsayer to forecast his future. It is perhaps for that reason that his name occupies the first place in the list of candidates wired out by Reuter.

THE strange persistency with which the changes are rung in Berlin upon the desperate efforts which the Emperor and his great Chancellor are making to secure peace, by arming to the teeth for a war which they foresee, may be in part at least rendered intelligible by the knowledge that there are other and perhaps more real pre-occupations which it is desirable to conceal by diverting the attention of Germany and Europe to French and Russian delinquencies. What appears to be useful light is thrown upon this aspect of a perplexing problem by a deputy to the Reichstag, M. C. Grad, who contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an interesting paper on State Socialism in Germany and the character and prospects of the Socialist propaganda in that country which State Socialism is devised to forestall and supersede. Universal suffrage which was proposed by Prince, then Count, Bismarck, in 1863, as a means by which he hoped to establish German unity, has become the instrument by which a million of Socialists send their delegates to the seat of Government at Berlin. Of every five soldiers with the colors one is an International Socialist. The situation at home may well furnish abundant reason to seek in foreign complications for the means of occupying the attention of the working classes of Germany. That the Government, controlled by the master mind of Prince Bismarck, is fully aware of the growing strength of Socialism, is beyond question. For years past the Reichstag has been engaged in the consideration of such portion of the Socialist programme as can be accepted and made the subject of legal enactment. The result has been the establishment of what is termed State Socialism, with the approval of the Conservative and Clerical parties, both of which are willing to make large concessions with a view of postponing more sweeping changes. For two years past an important proposal has been under examination under the pressure of the Socialist Deputies. A proposal was made to organise Industrial Chambers throughout the country which would be for the working classes what the Chambers of Commerce are for merchants, but the organisation will be much more complete. Each district of two hundred thousand inhabitants would have a Council of working men assisted by women where female labour was largely employed. A central Council at Berlin with one of the ministers at its head would receive reports from the District Boards as to anything that went on in the local factories and mills and give the Government advice for questions which might arise from treaties of commerce with foreign powers, as to the rate of wages and the hours of labour in the factories. One of the duties of the organisation would be to reduce the hours of work while increasing the rate of wages. The remarkable thing is that the proposal to organise labour and to place the wages and the working at the mills under the control of a department of State, receiving its instructions from the working classes direct, was debated for a whole session as if it were the most natural proposal in the world. It was then subjected to examination by a special Commission. The report of the Commission rejected the Socialists' proposals, but recognised that some of them deserved consideration. During the present session a new Commission is sitting with a view to embody in law a portion of the proposals in question. To what extent the concessions will be carried is uncertain, but the tendency is to concede a good deal. In putting forward the project of organisation for combining the working classes and giving them practically control of wages and of the hours of work, the chiefs of the Socialists desire really to obtain a leverage by which they can obtain the ideal organisation of society in a brief space of time by legislation. They hold that the improvement of machinery renders it not only possible, but necessary to reduce the hours of labour to at least eight hours or less. Machines supersede human labour so that wages cannot be procured by those who are thrown out of employment, and an excess of goods is thrown upon the markets which are swamped by produce that people out of work have not the money to purchase. Reduce the hours of work and give employment to all; abolish wages and give a proportion of the profits to the producers and all will go well. To regulate and diminish foreign competition call together an international conference to regulate the hours of labour and put a stop to over production. Political economists will stand aghast at such a programme if the German Parliament has the good sense to recognise that there is much to be done to improve the condition of the working classes in Germany, and that the wildness of the theories afloat would not justify a neglect of the conditions which suggest remedies so impossible. The manner in which the German workman is bullied by his employer renders the intervention of some moderating influence desirable. In the rules for the regulation of factories there are some which would satisfy the exigencies of Mr. Whiteley himself. For instance "workmen guilty of disobedience towards their chief will submit to a stoppage of five days' wages." Again, "the porter is authorised to search the mill hands on leaving the mill whenever he thinks proper. The workmen who give information about any fault will be suitably rewarded." These rules lead off with a declaration that "the workmen promise their employer affection and fidelity in consideration of the payment and the fatherly care which they expect from him." It is only natural that when subjected to a harsh control of this kind in their workshops the workmen should endeavour to make use of the universal suffrage which they enjoy to bring their masters under the control of a new species of police appointed by Industrial Chambers. The Reichstag, however, will not consent to the establishment of an institution which would make the Socialists the dominant power in the State. But it is proposed to give workmen a right to be represented on the existing Boards which deal with such questions as the relief of the sick and the insurance of working men against accidents. These useful institutions will be given a wider sphere of action and allowed to arbitrate between employers and employed in disputes about the rate of wages and the like. The Government is maturing a plan to secure to the sick and the widows and orphans of workmen the means of support. Prince Bismarck is desirous of giving practical expression to the old Prussian "right to work"—which implies the duty of the State to find its people the means of getting a livelihood. He knows very well that whatever may be the maxims of the text books he has to deal with the living factors of a most difficult problem. The population of Germany is increasing at the rate of half a million a year and the Democratic and Socialist vote which was 437,000 three years ago is now nearly double. The population is migrating into the towns which are the hot beds of Socialism. The influence of the Roman Catholic clergy affords the only resisting medium to be counted upon against the Socialist propaganda amongst the working classes; and the knowledge of this fact explains the change in the attitude of official Germany towards the Holy See during the last year or two. As the danger presses we may expect to see the Prince become more and more of a Socialist just as he has shown an increasing desire to pay compliments to Leo XIII. In addition it will probably be found necessary to keep up the feud with France—at all events on paper. By keeping the air full of rumours of war, the propagandists, who are already boasting that they have the future in their hands, may fail to obtain the undivided attention of the proletariat. Every German Socialist is of necessity and without any volition of his own, also a German soldier; to keep him to his duty it may be advisable to induce him to go on singing the *Wacht am Rhein*.

GOVERNMENT, as every one knows, is engaged in constant war upon the wild beasts and venomous snakes which infest the fields and jungles of India. It not only employs its own agencies for their destruction, but encourages the people, by means of rewards, to take similar measures for their protection. During the decade ending with the year 1885, which is the last period for which returns are given in the statistical abstract presented to Parliament, the amounts paid in rewards aggregated close upon a crore and a half of rupees. But the amount varies considerably in different years. In 1876, for instance, the rewards amounted to a lakh and a quarter of rupees; in 1879, the sum paid fell to ninety-five thousand; in 1884 it was unprecedentedly high at two lakhs and a half; in 1885 it was still comparatively high at two lakhs and a quarter. These figures point to the conclusion that the efforts made to exterminate wild beasts and venomous snakes have not been as well sustained as they might have been, or, more correctly speaking, perhaps, that the assistance which Government has received from the people has been of a somewhat spasmodic character. So far as can be gathered from published statistics, the Bombay Presidency, where the total amount paid in rewards in the ten years under reference was a little over a lakh of rupees, is the only part of the country where the war upon the denizens of the jungle is persevered in to any appreciable extent, though even here it might with advantage be carried on more vigorously and more determinedly. The grand total of a crore and a half of rupees, paid in rewards in the whole of India in 1876-85, represents the destruction of something over two hundred thousand wild beasts and close upon two and a half million snakes. Bengal has the distinction of having slaughtered the largest number of wild beasts, and considerably more than half the total number of snakes killed in the whole of India were destroyed in the Bombay Presidency. This great massacre has not lessened the capacity for mischief of the wild beasts and snakes, and the number of persons and of cattle killed by them was larger in 1885 than in any previous year. The number of human victims increased from nineteen thousand in 1876 to close upon twenty-three thousand in 1885, while the number of cattle killed increased from fifty-four thousand to fifty-nine thousand. These figures are not comforting. They show plainly that Government, in order to rid the country of the terrible pests with which it is afflicted, must be prepared to act more vigorously than it has done in the past, and that the active co-operation of the people must also be secured.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. He was also Sheriff once before in 1876.

Truth says it is probable that Prince Albert Victor will go to India next year, to serve on the Duke of Connaught's staff for a few months.

SIR SALAR JUNG leaves Bombay to-day for Khandalla where he will probably stay for a week. The Nawab will then proceed to his country house at Ahmednaggar where he will spend a couple of months.

A SAD case of suicide by a European soldier belonging to one of the regiments stationed at Rawalpindi has just occured. The unfortunate soldier shot himself with his revolver while in a state of drunkenness.

THE death is announced of Babu Roop Narain Ghose, head of the Ghose family. He was 77 years of age.

MR. J. RIVETT-CARNAC, on return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Benares Opium Agency. Mr. Allen Cadell, who has been officiating, goes as Collector to Muttra.

TO-DAY the Chief Commissioner leaves for Upper Burma on tour by train to Prome, where the Government steamer Irrawaddy awaits him. He halts two days at Thayetmyo, and then marches to Minbu, where he arrives on the 8th December, and halts.

COUNT LYNAR who was staying with Mr. Mir Liakut Ali left Hyderabad on Saturday for Madras. Nawab Moonir-ul-Mulk Bahadur entertained the Count at a large dinner party in the city palace.

MR. MOLESWORTH, the Director-General of Railways now at Hyderabad, is expected shortly at Madras, whence he proceeds, with the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to inspect the various Railway lines in this Presidency, especially the State lines.

UNTIL the completion of the Ferok bridge on the Calicut Extension, the goods traffic on this section of the line, after it is opened in January next to public traffic, will continue to be worked from Beypore to Perpanangudi, where the wagons will be attached to trains from Ferok. To admit of this being done, two short lay-byes, each capable of accomodating 10 wagons, are to be laid on either side at Pepranangudi station, at a cost of Rs. 5,406.

IT is reported from Teheran that the Shah's departure for Europe has been fixed for April 4th next. The Shah will first visit St. Petersburg, and then proceed to Berlin, London, Paris and Rome. In Vienna he will be the guest of the Emperor. From Vienna his Majesty will return to Persia by way of Buda-Pesth and Constantinople. The journey, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states, is to last four months.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that "Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have applied to the Chinese Government for leave to run a steamer up the Yangtsze River to Chung-King to ascertain whether the rapids are navigable. This, it will be remembered, is Mr. Little's scheme, and Messrs. Jardine doubtless want to be ready to compete with the latter. I understand that Mr. Little has not yet obtained definite permission to make the attempt, but the correspondence between Sir John Walsham and the Chinese Government leaves no doubt that the passports will be forthcoming before they are required, early in January next."

THERE is a hitch in the construction and preparation of the really splendid monument to Leon Gambetta which is to ornament the vast square of the Louvre. Visitors and Parisians can see the top of the monument, with some of its inscriptions, rising, girt with scaffolding, over the strong hoarding which surrounds it. It stands on the left of the Square going riverwards from the Rue Rivoli, and nearly faces the famous gate of the Place du Carrousel, which once led into the Tuileries, and over the portals of which is placed the pompous inscription about Napoleon's rapid rush back from Boulogne, where he was contemplating an invasion of England, to the banks of the Danube. It appears that the delay in the works connected with the monument is caused by the fact that Barbedienne has not yet forwarded to the contractors the allegorical figures in bronze which are to ornament the pedestal. It is expected, however, that the works can be resumed about the 15th of the present month, and that the whole of the monument will be ready for inauguration about Jan. 1, 1888, that is to say, for the fifth anniversary of the Tribune's death.

THE Surgeon-General of H. M's. Forces in Madras recently submitted, for transmission to the Government of India, a memorial from Surgeon J. W. Evans, Medical Officer, 4th Madras Pioneers, praying for a disbursement of a portion of his staff salary which he lost by having been sent to Burma on field service. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—Surgeon Evans was appointed to the officiating medical charge of the Head Quarters, "Queen's Own Sappers and Miners," at Bangalore, and subsequently to the permanent medical charge of the 4th Madras Pioneers. At this time the question of the return of the 4th Madras Pioneers from Quetta to the Madras Presidency was under consideration, and this fact, coupled with the consideration of the extra expense that would be incurred by Surgeon Evans taking up his permanent appointment with the Pioneers, induced the Surgeon-General to delay giving effect to the order of appointment of Surgeon Evans, who was directed to continue with the Sappers and Miners. Meanwhile the services of Surgeon Evans having been required for the Burma expedition, he was appointed to proceed in medical charge of the detachment of Sappers and Miners under orders for active service in that country. This prevented Surgeon Evans from joining his permanent appointment, the 4th Madras Pioneers, prior to his embarking for Burma; the result of which was he was not able to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The choice of a President of the Republic of France to succeed M. Grevy lies between Messieurs Floquet, Freycinet and Ferry.

All the Political Parties are, without exception, averse to supporting a Military candidate for the Presidential Chair.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The two Americans, Callan and Harkins, were brought up on remand at Bow Street Police Court yesterday and were re-examined.

The evidence adduced went to show that the accused persons were in possession of a large quantity of dynamite and further disclosed the existence of a serious plot against the safety of the metropolis.

The prisoners were remanded for further inquiries to be made.

ILLNESS OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons, late British Ambassador at Paris, has been seized with a fit while in London and now lies in a very serious condition.

IRRIGATION ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

A committee will meet at Arrah on Thursday and will then tour through the district for the purpose of inquiring into the present system of irrigation from the Soane Canal with the view of devising an improved system of irrigation assessment, by which Government may deal with the ryots through middle men instead of directly. This action being taken is consequent upon continuous complaints and litigation.

The Lieutenant-Governor, during his recent tour through Behar, was met at various points by large crowds of ryots crying *dohai*, complaining bitterly of the present system of assessment.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief is expected in the Hooghly about Christmas.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

About 100 Scotchmen dine together to-morrow at the Town Hall in honour of St. Andrew. Sir Alexander Wilson of Jardine and Skinners will be in the chair, with Justice Macpherson as croupier.

THE MADRAS NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 29.

A well attended meeting of the inhabitants of Nagpore was held last evening in the City School Rooms, when the following gentlemen were elected delegates for the Madras Congress:—Messrs. Krishnarao Deshpandey, Govindrao Meghasham, Sadashivrao Jayram, Syed Abdul Aziz, and Bapurao Dada.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Peshawar with the English mails of 18th November left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Argyll arrived here yesterday evening from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday evening from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning for Bombay.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here yestesday evening, two day's before due date.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	71⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephanta Point-Penang cable interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes Mozambique evening Friday 2nd.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28.

10 p.m.	74·7

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	82·1

On the 19th instant 500 military police left India for Burma, and again on the 24th a batch of 600 men were sent over from Calcutta to Rangoon. These 1,100 sepoys will serve to fill all the gaps caused in the ranks during the last six months, the most unhealthy season of the year, and there is therefore no chance of the police force being weakly manned. The recruiting and training of the reserve of 2,000 men in the North-West Provinces and Oudh will go on during the cold weather, so that there will always be at hand plenty of material in case the casualties in the force are unusually heavy. The policy of maintaining steady pressure upon the malcontent sections of the population in Upper Burma is being consistently followed, and the best results are being obtained on all sides.

Among the earliest of the cold-weather visitors to India is a French officer, Captain Antoine de Gimel, who has been serving in Tonquin. He arrived at Calcutta from China some days ago, and with the courteous permission of the Government of India intends to make himself acquainted with the internal economy of the army in this country, and also the conditions under which service is performed. He has visited the army manufacturing establishments in and about Calcutta, and is now bound for the Cavalry Camp at Lawrencepore, where he will see our troops working as on a campaign. The French have raised native corps in Tonquin and are naturally anxious to make them as efficient as possible, and with this object in view they seek to utilise the experience which we ourselves have gained in India in dealing with our sepoys. Captain de Gimel will visit the North-West border in the course of his tour, and will doubtless be particularly interested in the organization of the Frontier Force.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

I think few people in England realise the momentousness of the times which are now passing. This is not to be counted against them as a fault. History is being made with great definiteness Forces are moving round us and underneath us the significance of which we do not now realise, but shall realise at no great distance of time. In a very few years, on looking back we shall see incidents and events which we are now passing through, and enduring with great complacency as though they were not standing out as great landmarks. The fact is we are too near the events which are happening to be able to judge of either their relative or their distinctive importance. I cannot agree with those who think everything is for the best in the best of possible worlds. No great catastrophe, no whelming national flood, need be anticipated. But trouble of no light character is impending. One example and one only will suffice to prove my statement: I cannot help feeling that the chief consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's Commissionership will be the alienation of Canada from the Empire. His foolish talk in England has been repeated in New York, and untold mischief will result. To return, however, to events near at hand.

Home politics have been somewhat overshadowed this week by the Crown Prince of Germany's relapse and the condition of the nonagenarian Emperor. The latter appears to be fast approaching his end, and although the accounts respecting the exact state of the Crown Prince are somewhat conflicting his situation gives ground for alarm. As the husband of the Princess Royal it is natural that his illness should create anxiety in England, but that anxiety is intensified when it is remembered that his death may be followed by serious danger to the peace of Europe. In a lesser degree the death of Lord Wolverton, to which I shall again refer, has contributed to cast a gloom over English politics. The vigorous speeches of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour a week ago no doubt had the effect for the time being of reviving the hopes of the supporters of Lord Salisbury, but the Conservative party is not free from the prevailing depression. How could it be otherwise with Ireland in the state it is, and with the fierce agitation that is springing up in London on the outcome of the unemployed demonstrations? We hear less than we did about a reconstitution of a Ministry, and it looks very much as if Mr. Mathews in spite of the *Saturday Review* is determined to stick to his post. A friend of mine occupying a prominent position in the Conservative party was assured by Lord Randolph Churchill a few days ago that he saw no reason for expecting a change in the composition of the Ministry, and he ought to know. "Why" he asked "should the Cabinet be interfered with? It suits the Conservative party and the Unionists as it is, and no good would be done by making changes." But Lord Randolph is apt to change his opinion, and what he says to-day we are by no means certain that he will say to-morrow. His refusal to attend the Colston dinner of the Dolphin Society after accepting the invitation, and his visit on Wednesday to his *fidus Achates*, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who is taking the waters at Bath have set people discussing again the probabilities of his rejoining the ministry; and I myself believe that he would go back if he were invited. Some say that his journey to the Queen city of the West had no political significance, while others go so far as to say that he went down to Bath on Lord Mayor's Day merely to emphasize his absence from the Guildhall banquet. This seems to be a rather far fetched suggestion for it is well-known, or ought to be, that Lord Randolph ha never once attended any civic feast since he attained his present rank in politics. Although he does not say much about it in his speeches, he is by no means friendly to the city Corporation. Mr. J. B. Firth, late M. P. for Chelsea, and the *bete noire* of the Common Council, was once talking to his Lordship in the precincts of the House of Commons about municipal reform when the hon. gentleman asked him in his characteristic blunt fashion for his views on the subject. Lord Randolph frankly replied, "I am in favour of a large measure of reform and d—n the city." I had this from Mr. Firth himself.

The so-called Conservative scheme of Home Rule which the *Freeman's Journal* published at the beginning of the week is not I believe a pure invention intended as a counterblast to Mr. Balfour's uncompromising speech at Birmingham, but Mr. Goschen is no doubt speaking the truth when he declares that he does not know anything about it. It is somewhat disingenuously stated by the *Times* that Mr. Goschen's disclaimer was a reply to a question whether there was any foundation for the statements widely circulated by the Press that the plan had been formulated by "prominent members of the Government." As a matter of fact nothing was said about "prominent members of the Government." What the *Freeman's Journal* said was that the scheme had been proposed by "certain important members of the Tory party," which is quite another thing. Those behind the scenes say that it emanated from a well-known unofficial county member who, although a staunch Conservative, is favourable to some concession being made to Irish aspirations, even to the extent of granting them a Parliament of their own with limited powers. It is not im probable that the Conservative party as a whole will come round to the same view, but it will not be yet awhile. My own opinion is that the Irish problem will not be solved so early as many of Mr. Gladstone's enthusiastic friends suppose. Months ago when the Liberal wire pullers were talking about a general election in the spring I ventured to attribute the prediction to their intoxication over the results of a series of by-elections. All talk about an early appeal to the country has ceased, and Mr. Schnadhorst appears at last to have made up his mind that unless anything unforeseen occurs there is no reason why the present Government should not last five years longer. But nothing is more rash than speculating upon the life-time of a Ministry, and there are circumstances connected with the present Government which make a forecast peculiarly difficult. Liberals are going about saying that the alliance between the Hartingtonians and the Salisburyites will dissolve directly the Government begin to deal with the Land Purchase Question. Do not believe it. We heard the same thing before the Coercion policy was adopted. Nothing was more common than to hear Liberals saying "Wait until the Government bring in their Crimes Bill and then you will see what will happen. Hartington may agree to it but Chamberlain, Never, never, never!" But Chamberlain did agree to it and will agree with the Conservatives to the end of the Irish chapter.

The wonder is that intelligent men—and there are still a few intelligent men on the Liberal side in spite of what Professor Tyndall and the editor of the *Times* say—should still be under any delusion on the subject. I am bound to say, however, that the number of persons who believe in a reconciliation between Mr. Chamberlain and his former associates is gradually becoming smaller and smaller. As Professor Huxley remarks in one of the reviews this month "men can intoxicate themselves with ideas as effectually as with alcohol or bhang, and produce by dint of intense thinking mental conditions hardly distinguishable from monomania." I do not think though that the people who still believe in Joseph, as the Right Hon. gentleman is familiarly styled in political circles, are distinguished for "intense thinking." That indeed is an aspersion that could be levelled at few politicians in these days. The statesman, however, who has attracted most attention this week is not Mr. Chamberlain but Lord Salisbury. The Lord Mayor's Banquet has been the occasion of many important ministerial declarations, and until the Prime Minister's favourite organ came out with a forecast of his speech it was thought that Lord Salisbury might have something significant to communicate to the country. As it was, the Premier, beyond communicating the fact of Ayub Khan's surrender—half the city magnates present did not know who Ayub Khan was—told us nothing that we did not know before. His remarks on the Triple Alliance were interesting, but vague, and curiously enough seem so far not to have excited the slightest comment on the continent. But the weak part of the speech was the neglect to refer to the evidence of distress amongst the working classes. Less than two years ago Lord Salisbury described the subject of the condition of the labouring poor of London as graver than the Irish question, and declared that the starting of great public works around the metropolis ought to receive the favourable consideration of the Government. Liberals point out that when his Lordship said thishe was in opposition, and that in what he said he was actuated not by a desire to improve the condition of the poor but to embarrass his opponents. There is no more humane man living than Lord Salisbury, and his omission to express a few words of sympathy for those who, through no fault of their own, are out of work is unaccountable.

I am afraid it will tend to exasperate the masses, who are very indignant as it is at being excluded from Trafalgar Square. Sir Charles Warren after a good deal of shilly-shallying has at last taken the bull by the horns and absolutely forbidden any meetings on the "best site in Europe" until further orders. Before the Commissioner of Police issued his ukase the Radicals of London had intended to hold a demonstration in the Square next Sunday to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. William O'Brien. They say they will hold their meeting, let the consequences be what they may. They will hold their meeting, but not in Trafalgar Square, unless the prohibition is withdrawn for the day. At present it does not look as if it would be withdrawn, and the *Times* is urging the Government to pick the Square with military as well as police. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has raised the fiery cross, and calls upon the people of London to "Remember Peterloo." I crossed the Square two hours ago when everything was quiet. The usual force of foot and mounted policemen was in attendance, but the only persons in the square were two or three members of the *Pall Mall* staff and two small boys. What became of Mr. William Saunders, late M. P. for Hull, and the other members of the deputation from the Land Nationalization League who had written to the Commissioner of Police, announcing their intention to speak in the Square this morning I have not yet heard.

The Radicals are furious with the *Daily News*, which strongly supports the action of Sir Charles Warren, who they say being a Gladstonian Liberal can do no wrong in the eyes of the editor of the Gladstonian organ. The Unionist *Daily Chronicle* on the other hand questions the right of the Police authorities to prevent the public from meeting in the Square. In the course they have taken both papers lay themselves open to the charge of being in favour of one law for Ireland and another for England. But that by the way. Mr. Bradlaugh, I see, argues against the legality of the Scotland Yard proclamation, but he does not say that he will attempt to assert his "rights" next Sunday. Nor do I believe that he will. His partner, Mrs. Besant, however, is sure to be there, for she is not afraid of a little personal risk. The London papers, or the majority of them, seem bound to support the authorities, but they are very angry with Sir Charles Warren. Certainly they have some reason to be if it is true that he has expressed the opinion that editors of papers ought not to insert anything detrimental to the police without first submitting it to him. The arrest of Mr. Burleigh of the *Daily Telegraph* appears to have been a blunder, though his behaviour does not seem to have been quite so judicious as one might have expected from a man of his experience. As I am closing the letter I hear that the official Liberals are not encouraging the agitation against Sir Charles Warren's order.

I meationed last week that in official Anglo-Indian circles the opinion prevailed that Mr. Justice West would be select d to fill the vacan seat in the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The announcement in Tuesday's papers that the choice of the Secretary of State had fallen on Mr. West, therefore created no surprise in this country. Although at one time it did look very much as if Mr. West would be passed over it was felt by those best able to judge that if the matter were fairly placed before Lord Cross there could not be much doubt about his lordship's decision. In appointing Mr. West I believe Lord Cross was not only desirous of affording some compensation to that distinguished official for past neglect in adequately recognising his valuable services both in India and in Egypt, but in also re-affirming the principle that the judicial as well as the Revenue branch of the service should be represented in the Council. Himself a lawyer, Lord Cross, as I happen to know, was greatly impressed by the strong expression of independent public opinion in Bombay that it would be an extremely injudicious thing to eliminate the judicial element. The appointment of Mr. West has given great satisfaction to his numerous friends at home, and the only regret I have heard expressed is that it may defer his entrance into the Secretary of State's Council.

There is a strong feeling in influential circles that Sir Henry Maine now that his duties at Cambridge practically absorb his whole time should retire and make way for one who can devote more attention to the work. Sir Henry holds his appointment for life, and although he did not stand for the seat in Cambridge University vacated by the death of Mr. Beresford Hope he is credited with a wish to enter Parliament. Of course if he became a member of the House of Commons his position as a member of the India Council would *ipso facto* cease; but I should not be greatly surprised if his retirement should come about independent of his desire to join the legislature. In the event of his leaving the Council it is felt here that Mr. West ought to succeed him. When there seemed a chance the other day of Sir Henry Maine standing for the Parliamentary vacancy at Cambridge several gentlemen were spoken of as probable candidates for his seat in Council, among them being your late Legal Member, Mr. Ilbert. Mr. Ilbert, I hear upon good authority, would not be at all sorry to exchange his present position as Parliamentary draftsman for one more congenial, but he has no claims on the Conservatives and I fancy that if he desires to be again employed in connection with Indian administration he will have to wait for the return of his own party to power before his wish can be gratified. I noticed that when the vacancy in the Bombay Council first attracted attention Mr. Justice Birdwood was mentioned by some of the papers as a probable successor to Mr. Peile. I have authority for saying that Mr. Justice Birdwood neither directly nor indirectly sought the position. So far from being himself a candidate Mr. Justice Birdwood by correspondence with influential friends in this country brought all his influence to bear in favour of Mr. Justice West, whose superior claims he generously recognised.

You will see that Reuter in telegraphing the appointment of your late Sheriff to the Viceregal Legislative Council made rather a hash of Sir Dinshaw's name. However, the *Times* subsequently put the matter right in the few complimentary words it uttered about the new M. L. C. as they say in the Colonies. The *St. James's Gazette* last night also said a few civil things about the appointment, which will be read with equal gratification by the admirers of your philanthropic fellow citizen.

Audi alteram partem! The week before last I gave some reasons for not considering Sir Alexander Arbuthnot a great acquisition to the Council board in Charles Street, Whitehall. A day or two ago I was talking to an eminent Anglo-Indian official when he justified the appointment on the ground that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot is almost the exact counterpart of his predecessor Sir Robert Dalzell—a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of fine presence.

The judicial dignity of one of the Cawnpore Munsiffs, says a contemporary has received a severe shock. On the occasion of the filing of a suit brought in his court against the Municipality by a contractor, the Munsiff was heard to remark in a tone that, though kindly meant no doubt, was decidedly contemptuous: "What a very nonsensical case you have brought." The astute pleader, however, who was in charge of the case, took advantage of this gratuitous piece of advice to file an affidavit setting forth the facts of the incident in support of an application to have the case transferred to another judge, on the ground that the Munsiff had taken a prejudiced view of the matter. This application has, to the great amusement of everybody, been granted.

HOW TO EVANGELISE INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having seen your article in to-day's issue regarding missionary work and its results, I venture to make the following remarks on this subject, which is now attracting so much public attention, and which has for years been my special subject of study.

That the results hitherto achieved are unaccountably small compared with the efforts put forth and the money spent seems to be generally admitted. Of course there is a strong inclination on the part of some to minimise those results, and it is evident that not a few writers are eager to enforce the most pessimist of pessimistic views of the subject. For my part I believe that full credit ought to be given to the pioneers who have cleared the way for other more successful workers who are yet to come, by translating and circulating the Scriptures in almost every known language, by encouraging education, by providing hospitals for the sick, and by the numerous other efforts which have been put forth. It seems to me that Canon Taylor's idea of throwing missions overboard and thus saving the money vainly spent on them is simply ridiculous. On the other hand I have sought to the utmost of my power both by precept and example to revolutionise and improve the present machinery of missions, and to adapt them to the needs of the present times. It seems to me that it would be as unreasonable for the Bombay Corporation to pass an Act forbidding entirely the consumption of ghee, on the ground that it was sometimes adulterated, instead of endeavoring to regulate the sale of it in such a way as to secure its purity. Those who generously assist missions with their money have a right to inquire whether that money is spent to the best possible advantage, but to stop the whole business because there are some flaws in the system would be unreasonable and absurd.

The question then resolves itself to this, not as to whether missions ought to exist. Surely they have at least accomplished sufficient to justify their existence, if merely from a purely moral and philanthropic stand-point. But this being granted, the question arises as to whether (1), existing agencies cannot be conducted in a manner that will lead to greater success, and (2), other agencies cannot be invented which might form a lighter and less cumbersome auxiliary to those that are already in the field. In other words, cannot some spiritual dynamite and torpedoes be invented which shall accomplish the desired results more visibly and speedily.

With regard to existing agencies I am strongly of opinion that every possible variety of weapon should be made use of, and I would not desire the abolition of any that exist. They are all valuable as far as they go. It would be little less than a national calamity to India if any of them were to cease to exist. But I do feel very strongly that the agencies at present in the field are utterly inadequate for the Herculean task which they would accomplish. Hence I have earnestly and ceaselessly advocated a radical revolution which should be based on sound common-sense financial principles, and which should fairly grapple with the problem that has to be solved. In India the problem is briefly this. Given a population of nearly 260,000,000. How are they to be most quickly and successfully evangelized? In order to induce them to accept our message, they must first have it brought before their notice. This must be done either orally by means of speakers, or through the press. The majority being unable to read or write, they must be reached by the former means, or not at all. Therefore we must have an *agency*. Then comes the question what is to be the nature of the agency required? And first how many agents will be wanted? The human voice can only reach a certain distance. Human powers of endurance are limited. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." To how many persons can one messenger conveniently deliver his message, especially if (as in the present case) it ought to be perpetually reiterated and enforced upon the attention of the careless? From personal observation I should say that one hundred would be a reasonable limit. To deal personally once a week, or even once a month with such a number would keep any one more than busy, supposing that he were to do his duty. Now out of the 260,000,000 let it be supposed that one half were infants, while the remainder were adults and children old enough to understand about religion, we should then require at the above rate to find 1,300,000 agents to reach the 130,000,000 whose spiritual wants are to be looked after. At once the question arises, how could so vast an agency be supported? How much would they cost? On the present system the average cost of a missionary may be reckoned as being from £100 to £300. At this rate the support of the required number of agents would amount to at least £130,000,000! The entire revenue of India only amounts to about £70,000,000, I believe. Hence such an agency would be plainly a financial impossibility. But then it will be said that there would be no necessity for the employment of so large a staff of missionaries, and that the majority of the agents could and would be natives, to whom such large salaries would be unnecessary. What then would be the cost of these native agents? At present their salaries vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month. According to this scale the lowest possible rate would be Rs. 100 a year. This would require then a sum of Rs. 130,000,000 per annum, or say at least ten millions sterling,—and this merely for their support. What hope is there that such enormous sums could possibly be raised. Even if they could, they would be insufficient for the support of the large and expansive staff of Europeans who would be required (as is supposed) to supervise their work.

It was this financial consideration that staggered me and convinced me that missions as now conducted, unless at least supplemented by some far cheaper agency, were physically unable to cope with the needs of the position, and induced me to study more closely the native religious systems, in order to see if they would not throw some light on the subject. Turning then to Hinduism I found that it was by far the most popular religion of India, numbering about 200 million followers. To supply their spiritual requirements I found that they had a vast priesthood, partly pastoral, partly evangelistic, if I may use the expression, numbering roughly about twenty-two millions! A large proportion of these, such as the Brahmans, were, like the Jewish Levites, hereditary, whilst many orders were recruited entirely by volunteers. Now came the question of support. I calculated that probably twelve million of the Brahmins and other hereditary priests supported themselves by manual, or clerical labour. The remaining ten millions are supported by the people. Here then was an agency far exceeding that which I had myself proposed and, providing a religious teacher for every nine of the population! Of these the people supported no less than ten millions, who had no other means of subsistence than the charity of their followers! What then was the cost of these ten million? I reckoned it on an average at from eight annas to a rupee each per month, the lowest possible rate of subsistence being six rupees a year. This would amount to sixty million rupees a year, equivalent to about four million sterling. In all probability the rate is too low, and the average cost of their religious teachers would be about £1 each yearly, or ten millions for all. Here then I found a system which had boldly faced the difficulty, and had solved the great problem for itself of a competent religious agency, on the most thorough principles of self-support. I began to inquire how they raised such a vast sum for their religious operations, and found that the Hindoo teachers were chiefly supported by gifts of food and land instead of money. I saw clearly that these were good sound common sense principles, and that if Christianity was ever to become popular we must find some means of *cheapening* it so as to place it within easy reach of the poorest, and so as to enable it to compete in the market with the existing Indian religions. How would Manchester cottons have ever driven the native handwoven cloths out of the market had it not been able to undersell them? I had no doubt whatever about the superior quality of our material. The question was to produce it at such a price as to place it within reach of all classes. As well might I expect to persuade coolies to clothe themselves with Cashmir shawls, by pointing out their immense superiority to ordinary bazar stuffs, as hope to get them to accept the expensive and foreign style of religious article that was placed before them in the spiritual market. I felt quite certain that it was both necessary and feasible to do for Christianity what the Waterbury Company are doing for watches,—produce a superior article at a price which would be within the reach of all. And now after more than three years' definite experiment I think I may claim to have succeeded, and to have fairly solved the problem. Of course the experiment is still in its infancy, and we have scarcely had time to judge fully of its success, or to reap the full benefits of the revolution. What we have done and seen, however, particularly during the past year is quite sufficient to convince me that we have discovered the solution of the problem. Although we have only been five years in the country, of which two had nearly passed before we felt our way into native work, we have already the second largest agency of any Mission in India, having a staff of 110 "Foreign Missionaries" and 100 "Native ordained Agents." The Church Missionary Society have 115 of the former and 132 of the latter. If, as we fully expect, we are able during the coming year to at least double this agency, we shall have by far the largest staff of any Mission in India. And there is no reason why we should not increase our agency a hundred fold. Owing to the introduction of purely Indian lines the financial barrier has disappeared. Once landed in India our officers are supported,—and that cheerfully,—by the people. Being content to eat native food we can have as much of it as we require. Before another year is over I fully expect that Bombay will be supporting fifty officers. There is not a considerable town in India where we could not get the support of twenty, nor a village where we should hesitate to send two. The smallest villages eagerly beg for officers, and cheerfully give them their food. Hence during the past year I have been able to increase our European staff from nine to 110, and our natives from 40 to 100, without materially adding to the expense of our work. Here then is a practical and effectual solution of the difficulty. We have an agency of already more than 200 workers who *get no pay* and are supported by the people. We boldly enter the Indian religious market and offer a superior article at the lowest possible price. We are underselling even the Hindus themselves.

You may ask perhaps how far we have succeeded in actually making converts, and nothing would please me better than to give you an account of the wonderful success that we have already gained in South India, Guzarat and Ceylon. We have now 757 "soldiers" on our rolls, answering to what are known among missions as "communicants." These with our 210 officers makes a grand total of nearly 1,000, and places us numerically twentieth on the list out of say fifty Indian missions, though we have been almost the last to enter the field. For the many extraordinary accounts of individual conversions I must refer your readers to the columns of our *War Cry* and *Sepoy*. In seven of our Ceylon stations I found that we had on our roll of soldiers no less than 65 converted drunkards, 46 gamblers, 21 housebreakers and cattlestealers, 9 devildancers, 3 convicts and a counterfeiter of coin. In Gujarat we had forty Hindus profess conversion in three days, whilst earnest invitations pour in ceaselessly for us to visit the surrounding villages as yet untouched for want of officers. In some cases we have offers of land, in others of houses. A native gentleman in South India writes to give us a piece of land. Another in North India does not wait to be asked, but executes and registers a conveyance, sends it to us by post and hoists our flag over the land. In South India a Tamil gentleman gives us a donation of Rs. 500. Another sends his carriage and pair to fetch our officers to visit his house. Two families in Ceylon have expressed their determination to give us their houses and lands, and to devote their lives to the work of the Salvation Army.

Any little inconvenience or suffering we may have had to endure in the adoption of Indian habits has been amply repaid in the loving warmhearted reception with which we have universally met, and we have proved clearly that it is quite possible for Europeans to live as Indians, and eat the ordinary country food without sacrificing health, and with an immense gain of moral power and influence, to say nothing of the saving in money.

In conclusion, I would simply say that what is needed is not a wholesale annihilation of Missions, but a judicious reformation, in the carrying out of which I would suggest that the missionary societies should give Canon Taylor a hearty invitation to take part. It is easy for him to criticise and condemn others, but we may reasonably ask what he himself has accomplished, or would do. Let him come and show others how the work is to be done. That is what we ourselves are now endeavouring to do. We believe that what we have already accomplished is a sufficient answer to such criticisms, and that year by year, we, and any others who choose to follow out these native lines, will be able to give a satisfactory account of the results. While if there is any better or more rapid way I, for one, shall be glad for Canon Taylor to come and take the lead and show us how it is to be done.

"Suave mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem."

To which I would venture to give the following free translation, and respectfully dedicate it to Canon Taylor:—

Safe on the shore land-lubbers can be wise,
And storm-tossed mariners can criticise!
But let them for a moment change their place,
And you will see them with sheet whitened face!
Dear Sir, 'tis pity one so very keen
Should stay at home, his talents all unseen!
Since to spy others' faults you are so brisk,
Why should you leave us to run all the risk?
You who the business fully understand
Should come at once and lend us just a hand.
Then may you still more admirably teach
How we the heathen nations best may reach,
And we shall know that there is something more
In what you say than a mere 'Canon's' roar!
If you, like others, too perchance should fail,
'T would easy be to take the homeward mail.—
The *Times*, I'm sure, would gladly print your tale!

Apologising for intruding so much upon your space, I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

F. DE LATOUR TUCKER.

Nov. 28.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Military Member of Council arrived in the Lawrencepore Camp on Friday morning. There was a Divisional parade. The brigades marched past after reconnoitring and manœuvring, and several well led charges against a skeleton enemy were carried out. The division, led by General Luck, then advanced in one line at a galop up to the saluting point. All the regiments worked admirably. The health of the troops is excellent, and the steady daily parades of five to seven hours' duration are getting men and horses into excellent condition. The horse artillery batteries and the outlying regiments were brought into the Divisional camp yesterday as the usual ten days' quarantine have expired.

M. Notovitch of the *Novoye Vremya*, who went some time ago from Kashmir to Ladak, and was bent on going from Ladak to Yarkund and back by Central Asia and Persia to St. Petersburg, reappeared the other day at Srinagar. He had met with a bad fall from his horse, it appears, when nearing Leh and had to abandon his plans. He is now on his way to Bombay, where he takes ship for Europe.

Sir Lepel Griffin, who is now on tour in Central India, arrived at Janak Tal on the 24th instant. The services which he has rendered to the State and Durbar, writes a correspondent, caused his reception to be a most enthusiastic one. He was met at the station by Colonel Bannerman, Sir Ganpat Rao, and all the members of Council and leading officials. At a short distance from the station the young Maharaja joined the party, when a grand elephant procession was formed such as is usually only seen at the Dasehra festival. The procession passed through all the principal streets, and was nearly two hours in reaching the Jai Bilas palace. The city was *en fete* in honour of the occasion. On the 26th the Governor-General's Agent visited the Maharaja, and received the President of the Council, and in the evening took a drive with the young Prince.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain R. W. Haselwood, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the Overland mails of the 12th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Revd F C Hill	Mrs Millett
Mrs Hill	Mrs Mackenzie
Sir Wm Young	Comte de Broteuil and Brother
Mr W Young	Mr Y F Verner
Mr J Crawford	Mr Spink
Mr Lewinsky	Mr W Warre
Mr Lehzen	Marquis and Marquise de Moces
Capt Grey	Mr and Mrs J B Fuller
Mr Felix Brown	Mr H T Dall
Mr H J Thompson	Capt H P Young
Col Jenkins	Mr Radice
Mr J Mackintosh	Mr Robertson
Mr and Mrs Boathwayt	Mr W Stone
The Revd Mariette	Mr Shakespeare
Mrs J Boxwell	
Mr W H Briggs	
The Rt Revd Bishop of Rangoon and Mrs Strachan	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Gallois	Mr T R Booth
Mr J Griffiths	Brig Surg Fleming
Mr Syed A Belgrami	Mr A C Marshall

FROM SUEZ.

H R H Prince Henri de Orleans	M Paul de Boissey
	Mrs Westland

FROM LONDON.

Mr & Mrs Lockwood	Maj Thompson
Mr J Monteath	Mr and Mrs Johnson
Surg H Hair	Mrs Coppin
Mr and Mrs Shepherd and 2 infants	Mrs C Oakley
	Miss Judd
Mr D Hogarth	Mrs Dane, and infant
Surg H and Miss Cadge	Mr O'Rourk
Mr Dunstervills	Mr Evans
Dr and Mrs Fayle	Mr J Barrop
Mr and Mrs J Moore	Mr G Brown
Mr and Mrs Brennall	Mr Barnsley
Surg Maj Finden	Mr McClure
Mr Anthony and son	

FROM ADEN.—Surg Major T W Jackson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince of Wales, on Friday, presented new colours to the 2nd. Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Devonport.

The 46th birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated on Wednesday in London and at Sandringham.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

The annual procession of the Lord Mayor from the City to Westminster passed off on Wednesday with success, and notwithstanding very unfavourable weather the streets were thronged with people. At the usual banquet in Guildhall Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet Ministers were present. In his speech the Premier congratulated the company on the settlement effected with France on the questions of the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides, and announced the surrender of Ayoob Khan to the Indian authorities. With reference to domestic affairs Lord Salisbury commented upon obstruction in Parliament, and declared the determination of the Government to maintain the supremacy of the law in Ireland and elsewhere.

A banquet was given by the United Service Club on Friday to the Duke of Cambridge on the occasion of his completion of 50 years of military service. The Queen has conferred on the Duke the position of Commander-in-Chief by Royal Patent.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a large meeting at Bath on Friday in vindication of the Government policy against the attacks of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a great meeting at Birmingham on Friday, and declared that the Government would fulfil its duty in repressing crime and promoting prosperity in Ireland, and especially recognized the bravery and fidelity of the Irish constabulary under most trying circumstances.

The earl of Derby delivered an address at Crewe on Monday on the subject of technical education.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner for Burma, read a paper on Monday before the London Chamber of Commerce on railway connexion of Burma and China, which he showed would lead to a great extension of British trade and commerce.

Mr. Illingworth, M.P., has addressed an invitation to Liberal members of Parliament to join in making personal visits to Ireland in order to assure the people of that country of the sympathy of the Liberal party in England.

The Duke of Sutherland, although still very weak, continues to show satisfactory improvement. Sir W. Gull is also improving.

Mr. Alfred Domett, formerly Colonial Secretary and Premier of New Zealand, died in London last week, aged 77.

Lord Wolverton died suddenly on Sunday at Brighton, aged 63.

The police in London have been instructed to disperse all meetings at which language inciting to violence is used, and to arrest the speakers. The order was put in force on Friday, when two men were taken into custody in Trafalgar-square.

Miss Catherine Simonds, a lady living near Reading, has died from the effects of a fall while hunting with Mr. Garth's hounds.

An elderly man, a farmer, was killed on Friday by a passing train as he was crossing the Great Northern Railway at Fort Gordon.

An explosion occurred on Monday at the Kennall Gunpowder Works, near Penryn, and one man was killed, another being severely injured.

A servant maid in Harley-street was shot at and wounded by a jealous lover, who afterwards committed suicide.

A Frenchman named Carlin and a woman living with him in Easton-square committed suicide on Tuesday.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday.

Mr. Cox, M.P., having failed to appear to the summons for using language inciting to a breach of the law, the magistrates at Ennis on Tuesday issued a warrant for his arrest.

A small farmer named Quirke, aged 75, was murdered in his house, near Ardfort, Kerry, early on Tuesday morning by a party of "moonlighters" in the presence of his aged wife.

The scarlet fever epidemic in London gives no sign of subsiding, and the number of cases in the Public hospitals on Tuesday evening was nearly 2,700.

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a National League meeting in Roscommon, and called upon his hearers to adhere to the Plan of Campaign and to do all in their power to avenge Mr. W. O'Brien.

Obituary.—Capt. E. A. Campbell, Mad.Inv. Pen Estab; Lord Wolverton; Lieut-Col. D. D. M'Causland; Col. Goldburn; Major Peploe; Capt. H. C. Jackson; Capt. A. J. G. Byng; Mr. A. Domett, C.M.G.; Hon

whom he firmly declined to make any statement of his views on the Irish question.

The discovery of explosive bombs in the cell of one of the condemned Chicago Anarchists has caused a reaction against the commutation of the sentences. It is almost certain that some if not all will be hanged to-day, but one—Lingg—committed suicide yesterday.

Further intelligence has been received from Mr. Stanley's expedition, which on August 8 was advancing towards the western shore of Lake Albert Nyanza. Mr. Stanley expected to be in direct communication with Emin Pasha about August 15.

THE FRENCH DECORATION SCANDALS.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL CAFFAREL.

The trial of General Caffarel and his fellow-prisoners commenced before the Paris Correctional Tribunal on Nov. 7. The accused are nine in number; but Senator General d'Andlau has absconded and Buy has committed suicide, so that only seven were brought up from prison to take their trial—namely, ex-General Caffarel, aged fifty-eight; Adelaide Limouzin, forty-five; Caroline Ratazzi, forty-five; Amelie Despreaux de St. Sauveur, fifty-two; Marie Veron, *alias* Courteuil, fifty; Martin Bayle, fifty-eight; and Paul Lorentz, forty-six. As for General Caffarel, appointed last March (by General Boulanger) sub-chief of the staff at the War Office, he had for many years, according to the indictment, been in pecuniary difficulties owing to speculations. Harassed by suits, he speculated on the Bourse, signed bills, bought 15,000 frs. worth of wine on credit and sold it for cash, tried to do the same with carriages, dealt in guano, gave information on army contracts, and ultimately accepted the offer of the woman Limouzin to assist in negotiating his bills, and to make money out of applicants for the Legion of Honour. This last arrangement had gone on only six weeks when the prosecution was instituted. Twenty-five thousand francs and 20,000 frs. were the sums demanded, while in the case of the inventor of a military food 50,000 frs. was promised if the War Office adopted it, but the affair came to nothing.

Caffarel, on being interrogated, denied that he had dealt in guano, having at the last moment broken off the bargain, as the business was a derogatory one. He denied having received money from military contractors. He admitted that on receiving a letter from Mme. Limouzin he had made her acquaintance. She showed him General Thibaudin's photograph, and a card of General Boulanger with some polite words in his (General Boulanger's) writing. She tried to get his bills discounted, and spoke of friends who wanted decorations; but there was no idea of his receiving money in connection with decorations. Being reminded of his admission before the magistrate that she spoke of a sum to be shared, Caffarel replied that as he required money at once there could have been no idea of money to be received six months later. Mme. Limouzin was to receive nothing till the decorations were obtained, and his sole object was to facilitate the discounting of his bills. Mme. Limouzin introduced to him the pretended manufacturer from Roanne, Langlois, the detective in disguise. He promised Langlois to support his application for a decoration. Langlois offered to show his claims to the honour; but this he considered needless for manufacturers were every day decorated simply as manufacturers. He knew that Mme. Limouzin was to receive 25,000 frs. in case of success; but he himself was to receive nothing; he simply hoped that she in return would negotiate his bills. He admitted asking Langlois at the War Office if Mme. Limouzin still expected 25,000 frs.; but he denied saying to Langlois on parting, "Remember, it is 25,000 frs." All he undertook to do was to call on some of the Ministers' secretaries and hand in his card with a word of recommendation.

The witnesses were then called, the first being Langlois, the disguised detective. He affirmed that Caffarel, on parting with him at the War Office, said, "There is no change in the price." Caffarel behaved so strangely at Mme. Limouzin's that Langlois took him for an adventurer, and did not believe he was General Caffarel till he called on him at the War Office. He told Caffarel this, and that he had come there to make sure of his identity. Caffarel denied that anything of the kind was said to him.

The trial was continued on Nov. 8, when several of the alleged applicants for decorations were examined. Vicat, the inventor of the "Insecticide Vicat," deposed that he was told by his clerk that Mme. Limouzin could get him decorated as a juror at the Antwerp Exhibition. He called, therefore, on her, but nothing was said about money. The clerk, however, stayed behind, left a pot of mustard, and agreed to pay 6,000 frs. on the decoration being obtained. Another army contractor, Michel, acknowledged having promised Mme. Limouzin 20,000 frs. if he received a War Office order, with further payments for subsequent orders, but he maintained that Caffarel merely promised his recommendation, and did not stipulate for any reward. M. Lievreville, a War Office official, stated that he had received two invitations from Mme. Limouzin to call on her. He declined, though told that he might thus render a service to Caffarel. She then wrote a third time announcing that Caffarel would call on him. Caffarel did so, expressed great interest in his friend Michel, and wished the contract to be given him without competition. The witness said this was contrary to rule, and Caffarel, acknowledging it, did not urge the matter further. Caffarel, it was shown, made similar overtures to another War Office official. This concluded the Caffarel case.

M. d'Andlau's case was then gone into, and the case for the prosecution being closed, an old soldier, M. Boucher, gave Caffarel a high character. At Magenta, he said, Caffarel's heroism was admired. He was an excellent officer, and on being promoted to General received fifty-four telegrams and eight hundred letters of congratulation. At this stage M. Habert, counsel for Lorentz, called a papermaker with a view to showing that two letters purporting to be written by M. Wilson to Mme. Limouzin were forgeries. It appears that in the course of the magisterial investigation she perceived that two of the letters seized by the detectives in her house were missing. She demanded their production, and a few days afterwards the police handed in the alleged letters, dated, May and June 1884. Mme. Limouzin, however, professed to be able to remember these letters word for word, and she maintained that the letters produced, though somewhat similar, were not the genuine ones. The papermaker now positively stated that these letters of May and June 1884 were written on paper not manufactured till 1885, as he knew by the watermark. This incident made a great sensation in court. The Public Prosecutor virtually admitted that the letters had been forged by the police, but protested that all the documents seized and produced by the magistrates were of unimpeached authenticity, and this the counsel prisoner's acknowledged to be the fact.

M. Lombard summed up the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SCANDALS.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, Nov. 5, the report of the Committee recommending the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the recent scandals was discussed, the debate being marked by considerable excitement. At the close of the general discussion M. Colfavru brought forward a motion for a general inquiry extending as far back as the 16th of May, 1877 (the advent of the Duc de Broglie Ministry). The motion was in the following terms:—"The Chamber, resolved on making the administration of the Republic respected, whether by the agents of that administration who may have failed in their duty, or by any persons whatever who, by unwarranted accusations and insinuations may have impaired the honour and consideration of that administration, and its agents, decides that a Committee of twenty-two members, nominated in the bureaux, shall proceed to a general inquiry into all facts touching the administration which shall appear to it calculated to merit either censure or repression." The Right voted against this resolution, but it was carried by 264 against 257. The Right then moved an additional clause, investing the Commission with absolute powers—in fact, making it a "Committee of Public Safety," and this was carried by 415 to 184. The motion in its aggregate was then put to the vote and agreed to by 445 to 48.

The Committee of Inquiry consists of ten members of the Extreme Left, six of the Radical Left, three Moderates, and three Reactionaries. All the members are in favour of a comprehensive and searching investigation.

The Scandals Committee assembled on November 9, and elected as chairman M. Desmons, an Extremist, never before heard of. The object of the committee is to whitewash the Conservative or Opportunist Administration. Its minutes are to be published. The Elysee is at the mercy of the committee, for it is at its option to pass over or condemn M. Wilson. In any case the inquiry is a revolutionary proceeding, for it is an encroachment on the province of the Executive, and transfers accused citizens from their proper Courts to a new and incompetent tribunal.

FLORILINE —FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH— A few drops of the liquid "Floiline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, harden the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tabaco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, Farringdon-road, London.

BANKING IN INDIA.

The *Bankers' Magazine* is publishing a series of articles on Banking in India. We quote the following from the November number.—

England has made India her land, the peoples of India her subjects, and the Queen of England Empress of India. England should, therefore, borrow money needed by India on her own responsibility, and save India from the ruinous effects of increased rates of interest. England has done well what she has done for India, but a debt has been incurred by the introduction of a good system of Government, which at present is very expensive for the country to bear. Yet more money is wanted for the purpose of carrying on this good Government, for protection from invaders, for her increasing trade and increasing energy of her people. The root of the whole matter is money and credit, which are India's needs.

The land is increasing in value and so are the people. When money is to be had at fair rates all the year round, the cultivation of land is profitable; but money is seldom to be had for long periods without high interest, and the rate of interest is continually fluctuating.

Government do nothing but write and talk, issue Gazette notices and borrow money, and hold commissions of enquiry. Can they not persuade the British Parliament to back India's bill?

There is, however, another side to this great question. The idea of England putting her name on the back of India's little bill is a bold one. For it not only means that she becomes responsible for the future obligations, but of the past and present as well. At least, it seems that this must be the case were such a course adopted. Financiers may note that now Federation of India and all the Colonies is on the tapis, will England be expected to back the bills of all or only of India? If not, why not?

It is difficult to think of mind without matter. Australia, with only three million population, is said to be many times the size of India. Here, then, is a great point, *viz.*, that while we think of the material value of our Colonies and India, we must not overlook the fact that in India we have the minds of millions of ancient peoples, while in our Colonies the minds are few and comparatively young. You must, therefore, make a difference in your legislation to meet the circumstances of the case.

In India the requirements of the minds of the peoples are first forced upon us. In Australia the requirements of the land are forced upon us. In England we have good credit and surplus population. Give, then, to India a share of England's credit to satisfy the minds of her people; and give to Australia England's surplus population to satisfy the wants of her unpopulated land. We should not play fast and loose with the minds of two hundred and fifty millions of peoples. India should be England's or not. You must be bold if you be true.

Think of India and the Colonies in this manner, viz:—First matter represented by weight. Second, energy, represented by work. Third, intellect, represented by adaptation. The matter measured by weight may be in favour of the Colonies. The energy measured by work will certainly be in favour of India. Compare the work of the hundreds of millions in India with the work of the few people in the Colonies. The intellect measured by adaptation—what has the intellect of the Colonies accomplished when compared with the intellect of India? Why, this view of this case will surely interest thoughtful Englishmen, whose power of adaptation in literature, art, and science is daily exercised in answering the question, what pays best?

Yes, it will pay to back India's bill, and by doing so teach the people that their welfare is one in deed as well as in word with that of the English people. The British Parliament and British tax-payer must be aware that the prosperity of important branches of trade depend upon England's trade with India, and that this trade cannot be fully developed without more money and credit being placed at the disposal of the people of India, who suffer so much from high and fluctuating rates of interest and from Government demands to meet the growing wants of the country. The people of India do increase their expenditure with increased wealth, and the tendency to hoard would be reduced by the increased feeling of security in the substantial aid afforded by this simple act of declaring that, not only are the land and the peoples England's; but that the responsibility of such ownership is realized and acknowledged.

The people of India appreciate what is real and true as much as the people of England; and the want of trust, on the part of Englishmen in not backing India's bill, and the fear of the consequences, does more harm in the eyes of the natives than the meeting did to the English in India. The good Englishman and good native of India are drawn together more by the force of truth than anything else, and trust is our great strength. We live more on trust in India than elsewhere, and with mutual trust the East and West will grow together in such a way that they will always be a necessity to each other.

The following figures will give an idea of England's trade with India when compared with her trade with other silver-using countries of the world:—

SILVER-USING COUNTRIES.
(000 ommitted.)

	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1878	1876
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IMPORTS FROM								
India	31882	34448	38882	39921	32629	30117	27470	30795
China	10149	8611	10141	9936	10703	11881	13604	14988
Japan	492	662	675	531	626	1153	1834	1553
Hongkong	968	1052	1171	1429	1416	1253	1174	1356
Straits	4442	4612	4643	4580	3781	3697	2 86	2641
Ceylon	2389	2366	2172	2408	2136	3386	2922	3134
Mexico	724	700	728	579	591	628	517	662
Argentine Republic	1878	11 8	915	1234	585	886	1099	1664
Brazil	4085	4701	6138	6482	6340	5260	4630	5178
Chili	2496	2936	3429	3136	2730	3156	2199	3581
Peru	1881	2382	2250	2684	2189	2652	5232	5630
Uruguay	626	656	638	836	465	694	644	841
Cntrl. America	1065	1305	1147	1 48	1197	1338	968	934
Total ..	63071	64951	72917	75990	65039	65732	63633	71244
EXPORTS TO								
India	30 78	32032	33383	3058	31057	32038	246 2	23676
China	5515	440	4528	4891	6234	5515	3949	4719
Japan	2294	2601	2601	2107	3152	3813	2905	2191
Hongkong	4052	3587	3017	3143	3800	3967	3011	3261
Straits	2574	2816	2793	3198	2745	2459	1882	2069
Ceylon	965	782	759	719	849	1036	836	1134
Mexico	866	1083	1620	1957	1685	1283	859	576
Argentine Republic	4760	5938	5050	4263	3414	2541	2393	1597
Brazil	5611	6748	7619	7325	6914	7915	6199	6336
Chili	1551	2212	2188	3152	2688	2465	1292	2065
Peru	824	1247	887	1168	945	379	1591	1169
Uruguay	1143	1626	1328	1484	1410	1415	1035	1051
Cntrl. America	693	924	860	771	967	681	766	737
Total ...	611587	66075	66058	65409	65859	64197	51421	50471

How much would the trade of India be increased if the taxes were lower and money more easily obtainable at lower rates? And this would all accrue from the simple act of a declaration by the British Parliament that the Secretary of State for India was empowered to borrow with the same powers as the Chancellor of Exchequer.

The Queen of England has been Empress of India ten years. The Parliament that made her Empress is the Parliament of India as well as of England, and by their act the troops of India are now imperial. One Empress, one Parliament, one Army! Why not one responsibility for the debt incurred for the benefit of all? It is a curious anomaly: the Treasury acknowledging responsibility for the debt of England only, and paying 3 per cent interest, and the Government of India—the attorneys of the British Government—acknowledging the debt of India without the responsibility of their principals, and paying 4 per cent and 4½ per cent interest, and sometimes more, by borrowing at considerable discount.

The fact is, you cannot own property in the manner in which England owns India without being responsible for the debts attached to that property; and the sooner the facts are recognised in connection with the debts and borrowing powers of India, the better for all concerned.

In Hindustanee they say "a case cannot be heard in a Court of Justice without proof." The House of Commons in England is the Court of Justice into which we must carry our proofs; and there is little doubt that by the acts of that Court a case can be made out which will relieve the Indian taxpayer of so many difficulties, and benefit the English trader. But herein is the difficulty, the Court will not decide the case without the consent of the British taxpayer. The British taxpayer, however, is bound by the acts of the British Parliament, and the acts of this Parliament are law so long as they are not repealed or made abortive by subsequent acts. The acts that made our Queen-Empress, the Indian troops Imperial, and by implications the land and people of India British, make the debt and the credit of India England's.

A DEAN ON CREMATION.

The Dean of York, chairman to the Church of England Burial Reform Association, speaking at a meeting held at the Mansion House, York, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, said that it was absurd to call cremation hostile to Christianity. If it were so what could be said of the martyrs who were burned to death. Whether burning or burying was to be the practice of the future was a question for scientific men, who did not seem to have yet made up their minds. Their own duty as members of the Burial Reform Association was clear. On the one hand they must avoid the contempt of the body shown in huddling it with other bodies in the same grave. On the other hand, they must guard against the worship of the body shown in preserving it in solid coffin and vault.

LORD SALISBURY AT GUILDHALL.

Her Majesty's Ministers were the guests of th Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, Lord Halsbury, responding to the toast of the Lord Chancellor, made a speech in which he indirectly condemned Mr. Gladstone for his denunciation of the Irish police. Lord Salisbury, replying for Ministers, said it was fitting that he should in the centre of the commerce of England tell them the thoughts of the Government on public matters. Last year he stated to the late Lord Mayor that he would complete his year of office in a period of profound peace. He was glad to say that his anticipations had been realized, as an end had been put to the difficulty of the Afghan frontier. This arrangement was accepted by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and a matter of danger to the peace of the world in those quarters had been removed. He had just received information that Ayoob Khan, the pretender to the Afghan throne, had surrendered to the Indian Government. It had been the good fortune of the Government to come to an agreement with the Government of France upon the subject of the Pacific Islands. The sources of quarrel had been removed, and the prospect of peace had been almost assured. Speaking of the general aspect of the world with respect to peace, his lordship said he knew that a certain uneasiness existed, but he was unaware of the grounds for it. As long as great nations kept great armies it was idle to hope that perfect tranquillity would prevail; but he did not believe that there was any justification for the uneasiness to which he had referred. He believed that every ruler and every Minister and President, without exception was sincere in the desire to maintain peace. Her Majesty's Government desired the upholding of treaties in the interests of England and in the interests of peace, and in that desire they were not alone. The Ministers of Austria, whose interests were similar to our own, were, he believed, also working on the same lines, and would have the sympathy of England on their side. All the influence England had would be cast on the side of the nation which worked in the interests of freedom, legality, and peace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Pecton, 1,561 tons, Captain P. Brown, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of 3,170 tons of coals from New Castle. Her agents here are Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, from the Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, under Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Adey, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. J. L. DeSouza, Mr. W. Lefond, Mr. S. Samson and 166 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
29TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Verona	1862	F. Speck	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	C E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	A.B.MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
„ St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Govino	1434	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Pecton (s)	Brown	New Castle, Oct. 2
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi, Nov. 26.
	Nizam (s)	Haselwood	London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Assyria (s)	Kendall	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, for China and Australia.
„ Hampstead, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 115 bales cotton, Framji Sands and Co 1,039 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 245 cw buffalo-horns, F Fischer and Co; 776 cwt myrabolums, L Poonsee and Co; 70 bales wool, B and A Hormusji; 457 cwt mustard seeds, D Merwanji and Co; 260 cwt wheat, G Bharmull.

Clan Sinclair (s), 100 bales hemp, D Chhuganlal; 55 bales cotton, M Coverji.

FOR LONDON.

Verona (s), 22 cwts mother of pearl shells, L Dewjee 320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 62 cwts gum Cawnpore, M H Justice; 41 cwts gum, J Anundji; 81 cwts gum Arabic and 22 cwts olibanum, T Khetsee; 110 cwts gum Arabic, N. Mowji.

Cormandel (s), 520 cwts myrabollums, J Veeram 520 cwts myrabollums, H Gokuldas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gem (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Govino (s) 131 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co 45 cwts mowra seed, C C Jasawalla; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Coromandel (s) 2,001 cwts castor seed, K Khooshal; 1,772 cwts mowra seed, 1,050 cwts castor seed and 1,256 cwts gingelly seeds, Lang Moir and Co.

Arabia (s) 3 cases Indian yarns F Fischer and Cs; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Inchgarvie (s) 3,345 cwts gingellyseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

D Balduino (s) 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Verona (s) 4 cases indigo Ralli Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Tillard, Col., Madras, R. A., from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 28.

Gillespie, Major Genl., Bombay Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 29.

Cates, Dy. Surgn. Genl., Bo., I.M. S., from inspection tour.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Renton, 2nd Lt., Bo., K. O. York L. I., on transfer, to Karachi.

Cunningham, Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 30th November, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 3rd December at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. 20 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Parade, viz., :—Extensions, Bugle Calls and Attack Formation.

2. There will be a meeting of the Field-day Sub-Committee at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, 1st Dec., at Captain Soundy's office.

3. There will be Company drill for "F." Company at Head-Quarters at 8 p.m., on Thursday, 1st Dec. Red uniform with arms. All members are requested to attend.

4. There will be drill for "D." Company on Thursday, the 1st December, at 6-30 a.m. in front of the Telegraph Quarters, Esplanade. All members are requested to attend. Uniform: plain clothes with rifles &c.

5. The following promotions in "B," Company will take effect from this date:—

To be Sergeant—Corpls. E. Thomas and W. Cruickshank, vice Sergeants Tate and Seabrook resigned.

To be Corporals.—Lce. Corpl. W. G. Nicoll and G. F. Tallent, vice Corpls. E. Thomas and W. Cruickshank, promoted.

To be Lance-Corporals.—Volunteers C. W. Richardson, F. J. Armfield and A. G. Hind, vice Lce-Corpls. Nicoll and Tallent promoted and Lce.-Corpl. Brumby resigned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

6. There will be drill for Recruits at 6-45 a. m., this day, Wednesday, the 30th instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face. Plain clothes to be worn.

7. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 3rd December, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the approbation of H M the Queen, Empress of India, the Govr-Genl of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, KCMG, CIE, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieut-Govr of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commr of Oudh.

Mr T. Norman is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, from 9th Dec 1887, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, KCMG, CIE, received charge of the Office of Lieut-Govr of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commr of Oudh from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, KCB, KCIE, on the *forenoon* of the 21st instant.

A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, C I E, to be Lieut-Govr of the N W P and Chief Commr of Oudh, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Govr-Genl of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap 67, Sec 27, to appoint Mr James Westland, Officiating Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, until a successor to the said Sir Auckland Colvin shall arrive.

Mr Westland, under instructions from H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl of India took upon himself the execution of his office on the 21st inst.

25th Nov.—Mr G E Porter is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, from 14th Sept 1887.

Mr T D Jameson, Offg Inspector-Genl of Police in Lower Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, from 1st Aug 1887.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Sr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

The Rev P Nicolas, MA,— 1st Oct 1887.
The Rev J Stephenson,—27th Nov 1887.

The Rev William Francis Thompson, MA, has been appointed a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg G H D Gimlette, MD, Residency Surg, Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, from date of joining, vice Surg C G W Lowdell, who has been granted furlough, and whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr G S Forbes, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, from date of joining.

Maj D Robertson, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, sub pro tem, is posted as Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg.

N.-W. PROV. AND OUDH ORDERS.

Mr J White, Magist and Collr, 2nd Grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Banda district.

Surg-Major R A K Holmes, Supdt, Central Prison, who has reported his return from leave, to the charge of the Lucknow Central Prison, from forenoon of the 9th Nov. 1887, the date on which he took charge.

With effect from the 16th Novr, 1887, the date on which he took charge of the Saharanpur Settlement—

Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Joint Magist 2nd Grade, to be Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade, and to be posted to the Saharanpur dist.

With effect from the date on which he makes over charge of the Partabgarh dist to Mr. C. Chapman.—

Mr. W. Hoey, Offg Depy Commr, Partabgarh, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magist 1st Grade and to be posted to the Aligarh dist.

With effect from the 12th Nov 1887, Mr. G. W. Gregson, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bareilly, to revert to his appointment as Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police and to be posted to Bareilly as a temporary arrangement.

Mr J R Holt, Asst Magist from Banda to Etah.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr E E Gill, Covenanted, Joint Magist, 2nd Grade 1 month's furlough.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Surg Maj J McConaghey, Medical Dept, Civil Surg N W P and Oudh.

With reference to Notification No. 2570 E I, dated 14th Oct 1887, posting him to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, Mr G T Barlow, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, is posted to the Balandshahr Div Ganges Canal.

With reference to Notification No. 2748 E I, dated 25th Oct 1887, posting him to the2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, Mr E Reilly, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, is posted to the Nadrai Aqueduct Div Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr C H Hutton, Asst Engr 1st Grade, on special duty, in the office of the Chief Engr Irrigation Works, is retransferred to the Nadria Aqueduct Div Lower Ganges Canal.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	...	100	ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Allpore Cool Co....	...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	...	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	...	100	.....	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	...	£10	7 p. ct.	58x
Barnagore Jute Factory	...	£10	5 p. ct.	93
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	...	1000	7 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	...	s12-6	.....	13¼
Do. Deferred B Shares	...	£1	.....	7¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	...	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	...	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	...	100	38 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	...	445	Rs 11p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	...	100	3½ p. ct.	72x
Budge-Budge J. Mills	...	80	nil.	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	...	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	...	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	...	100	nil.	57
Dc. Steam Co.	...	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Tramways Co.	...	£10	1½ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	...	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	...	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills	...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	...	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	...	100	y 8 p.ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	...	100	3 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	...	100	.....	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	...	10	.....	¼
Dunbar Cotton Mills	...	100	nil.	52
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	...	500	4 p. ct.	460
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	...	250	nil.	60
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	...	100	nil.	43
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	...	200	6 p. ct.	220
Gouripore Co., Ld.	...	100	8 p. ct.	106
Great Eastern Hotel	...	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	...	75	nil.	7d
Howrah Docking Co.	...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	...	100	6 p. ct.	94
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kankanrah C.	...	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	...	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	...	100	9 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	...	100	.....	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	...	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	...	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	...	100	y 12 p. ct.	113
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	...	100	nil.	95x
New Beerbhoom Coal	...	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	...	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	...	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	...	100	nil.	35
Ranegunge Coal Assn.	...	100	y5 p. ct.	65
Riverside Press Co.	...	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	...	100	nil.	71
Strand Bank Press Co.	...	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	...	100	4 p. ct.	106
Titaghur Paper Mills	...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Union Jute Co., Ld.	...	75	10 p. ct.	148
Watson's Patent Press	...	100	6 p. ct.	82

d.nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
x—Exclu
n—Nominal.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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NOTICE.

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For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
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FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	15	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
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Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	" 55 0	..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	"	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	Rs. 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	.. ..
Niersteiner	19 0	.. ..
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	"	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	"	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	35 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Very Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estophe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARYARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
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Volnay	Rs. 21 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" " *	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 5 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	5 0	.. ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	Rs. 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	" 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

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		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Celery	...	" 0 10
French Beans	...	" 0 10
Young Peas	...	" 0 12
Young Carrots	...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	" 1 8
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and requisite the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
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GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

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The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to be Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 548,900.
REST ... " 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised,
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
9, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.
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(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephonic Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
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WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
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Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ... " 2-12 "
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
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To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases, with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD
GROWING CHILDREN
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
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CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS INVALIDS FOOD MANHOOD

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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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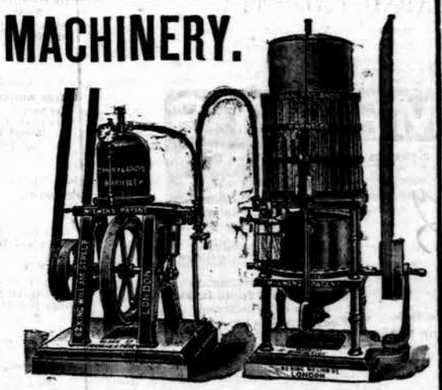

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Is the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

PENNY MÖLLER'S
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Is the pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

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AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
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ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
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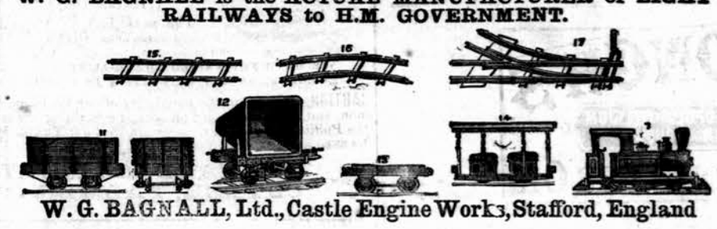
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



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ROOT STEAM BOILER
WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
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PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

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DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.
FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,900,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
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ROBERT PORTER & CO. EXPORT LONDON
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APPLE BRAND CIDER.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for Railway construction in Kathiawar, two or three experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Apply, sending copies of certificates and stating salary expected, to the
ENGINEER-in-CHIEF,
Junagad Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.
Knowledge of Guzerati very desirable.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
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SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

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A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case ..... **Rs. 110**
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case..... ..... „ **115**

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for Indian as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

VAPEX
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS
Or Salts of Lavender (Registered.)
These Salts are the most agreeable deodorizer that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY
177 NEW BOND STREET LONDON

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of Lavender Salts, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES

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شفائے ہپاچیا

TRADE MARK.

THE STABLE REQUISITE

F. H. BOWDEN, MADRAS, & 43, KING WILLIAM St. LONDON, E.C.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets h is want and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	BRUISES	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	BROKEN KNEES	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	CRACKED HEELS	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND
INFLUENZA	OVER REACHES	NOXIOUS INSECTS
	OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS	

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied 'HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. 10th January, 1887. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET. 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD, Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your 'HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

LOFTUS THACKWELL, Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor.

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15, Armenian Street, Madras. and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.,

And of respectable Chemists & General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

	½ lb.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.
PRICE Rs.	2	3	6	11	20

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.

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F. Henry

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD

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SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA	By the	Lotus.
ENGLAND	„	Oak.
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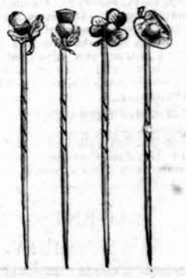

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat old; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet string.

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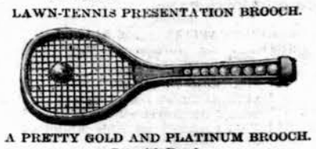

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By Appointment to the English High Court of Judicature.

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
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Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

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are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the inventors or their Agents.

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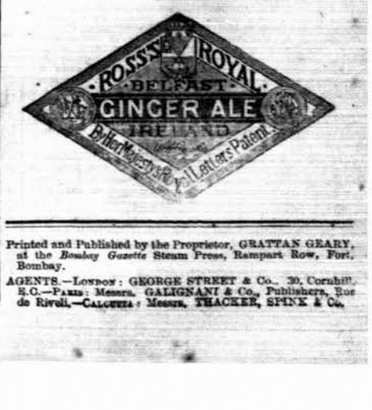

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